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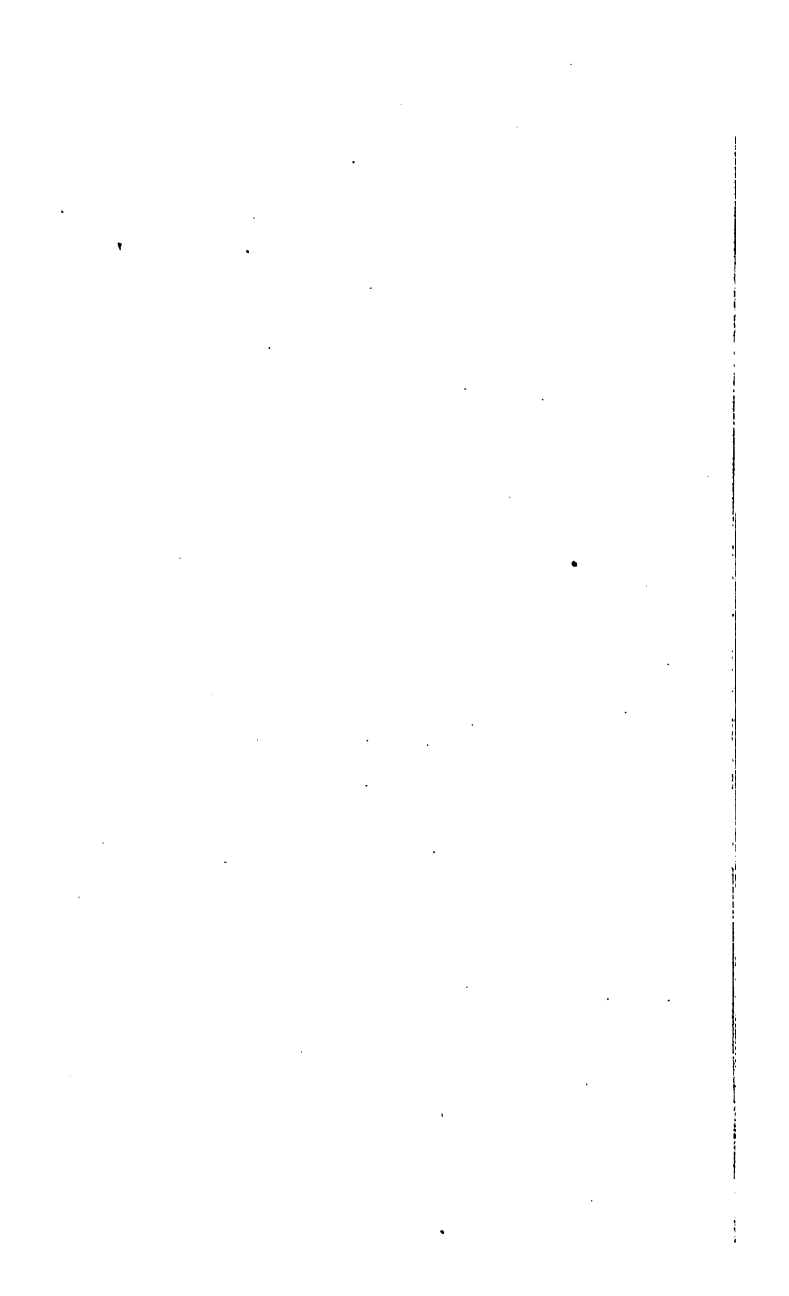
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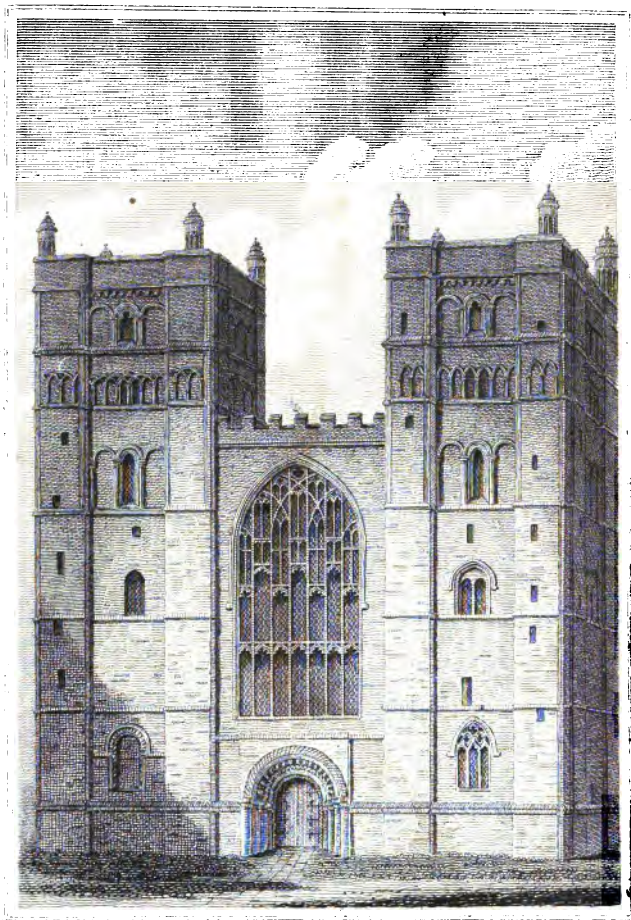


10
(Southwell)
Chilton









West Front of the
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF SOUTHWELL.

Newark, Pub. by J. & T. Ridge March 25 1828.

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**THE
HISTORY
OF
SOUTHWELL,**

In the County of Nottingham,

Its Hamlets and Vicinage,

INCLUDING

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

BY RICHARD PHILLIPS SHILTON.

26
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Printed and sold by S. & J. Ridge;

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TO THE
INHABITANTS OF SOUTHWELL,
AND ITS ENVIRONS,
THE FOLLOWING WORK
IS INSCRIBED ;
FOR THE GENERAL INFORMATION
OF THEM AND THEIR POSTERITY,
BY
THE COMPILER.

At the request of the
Inhabitants of Southwell,
and its Environs,
the following work
is inscribed ;
for the general information
of them and their posterity,
by
the compiler.

PREFACE.

THIRTY Years have elapsed since Mr. Dickenson wrote his History of the Town and Church of **SOUTHWELL**. Numerous improvements, alterations and occurrences having taken place, it is hoped little apology will be necessary, for presenting this work to the public.

To a few particular friends I feel myself much indebted, for their kind communications of local information ; and thus present them with my grateful acknowledgment.

- OXGANG**, p. 250. As much land as might be ploughed by one team of oxen, in one day.
- PANNAGE**, p. 234. Money paid to the Lord of a Manor, for the range of swine in acorn time.
- PISCARIES**, p. 243. See note.
- PRIOUR BON**, p. 232. Prior's boon.
- RENTS OF ASSIZE**, p. 247. Fixed and determined rents, anciently paid by tenants, to the Lord of a Manor, in a set quantity of money or provisions.
- REVE**, p. 230. A bailiff of a manor.
- SARTS**, p. 264. Woodland lands, converted into arable.
- SNOTTINGHAM**, p. 213. *Nottingham*.
- SOC**, p. 243. See note.
- SOCAGE**, p. 261. See note.
- SOCHMEN**, p. 242. See note.
- TOILLECTS**, p. 232. Small cakes made of flour of superior quality.
- THISTLECAK**, p. 247. An extension or modification of the custom of *Thistletak*, which was the payment of a halfpenny a head for all cattle driven over a common, suffered to graze, or crop even a thistle.
- TOLSESTER**, p. 247. See note.
- TREASURE TROVE**, p. 271. Money, or valuables, which being found and not owned, belong to the King, or Lord of the Manor.
- VILLAINS**, p. 242. See note.
- WALK MILL**, p. 220. A fulling mill.
- WAPENTAC**, p. 228. A hundred, or division of a county; so called, from the inhabitants giving up their arms in token of fealty.
- WARING**, p. 61. Merchandizing, a provincial term in the north of England.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF SOUTHWELL,
&c. &c.

IT is not proposed, in the following pages, to dive too deeply into the tenebrious recesses of antiquity ; nor bewilder the imagination of the reader with researches after occurrences, which, the lapse of centuries duly considered, are perhaps inscrutable. Indiscriminate conjecture is the bane of history. Where proof presumptive, at the least, cannot be adduced, silence is commendable ;

it being much more candid to relinquish even a plausible opinion, than, by a selfish attachment to our own ideas, risk the leading of succeeding generations into error.

That SOUTHWELL ranks high in the scale of antiquity, admits not of a doubt; but whether it be the Ad Pontem of the Romans, or the Tiovulfingacester of the Saxons, is not now determinable: let us content ourselves with probability supported by evidence the least liable to suspicion or controversy. The accidental discovery of a few scattered coins, or even the ploughing up a pot of the same, ought not to be received as a criterion of the spot having been a Roman station. Unless the Romans lived upon free quarter, for which idea there is not the least authority, their coins were brought into the island to be put into circulation by the purchase of necessaries: they, or some of the Britons, might lose a few stragglers, but what are found buried in vessels, under the influ-

ence of avarice or fear, most probably, were the property of the vendors of sheep and oxen, in some instances many miles distant from any military station.

Little or nothing can be pronounced with certainty respecting SOUTHWELL, previous to the year 625, when, according to the writings of the venerable Bede, who was himself a Saxon, and well acquainted with the affairs of the country, Paulinus a missionary, for the propogation of Christianity from Pope Gregory the Great, was consecrated by Austin, a fellow Missionary, Archbishop of York, and between that period and 633, built the Churches of Lincoln and SOUTHWELL.

During the usurpation of William the Norman the place went under the several denominations of SOUTHWELL, SUDWELL and SEWELL. In his doomsday book it is generally written SUDWELL, in the register of

the Church, as old as the reign of Henry 1. it appears under the name of SUTHWELL, and in the Thurgarton register, under that of **SUWELL**. The received opinion is, that the place took its name from a well on the south east side of the town of some note formerly as effectual in the cure of rheumatism ; there was once a stone recess for the convenience of bathers, this was called the *Lord's Well*, probably from its spring rising in the demesne of the Lord of the Manor, but all is now dismantled and the spring lost. Wells were anciently in greater repute here and elsewhere than at present, for there was also the *Holy Well* situated near the cloister leading to the Chapter-house, this has long been covered over or filled in.

A third Well was formerly extant in the Churchyard, immediately under the walls of the choir on the north side of the Chapter-house, known by the name of *Lady's Well* ; this being merely a *mock well* sunk to receive

the overflowing of the spouts and the drainage from the Church, the title was no great compliment to the holy patroness: a melancholy accident was the occasion of its being covered over in 1764.

A fourth Well was at the extremity of Westhorpe, and called *St. Catharine's Well*, from a Chapel adjoining it dedicated to that saint. This water, which was peculiarly cold, was renowned in days of yore, for its many virtues; perhaps it did possess, and doubtless would have retained them to this day, had there been the due accompaniments for luxurious lounge, intrigue, and scandal commodiously attached.

The Town of SOUTHWELL stands on a rising ground, which if divested of its buildings would form a pleasing mount encompassed by fertile vales, bounded and sheltered by hills of considerable eminence, whose acclivities waving with the bounties

of harvest, and deepened by hanging woods, exhibit a luxuriant and picturesque appearance. The air, from its vicinity to the river Trent, is highly salubrious, evinced in an eminent degree by the general longevity of its inhabitants. The soil is in general a rich clay, and the majority of the springs extremely pure; in a few places a chalybeate water is obtained, resembling, in a faint degree, the smell and taste of the spa at Kedgeleston, near Derby.

Thoroton, in his *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire* published in 1677, has the following passage: "The scite of the town of ~~Southwell~~ is divided into two parts, the *Burgage*, now contracted into *Burridge*, and the *Prebendage*: the former comprizes all that part of the town between the market-place and the river ~~Brett~~; and the latter, the *Prebendage* and Church."

This division of the town into two parts

is correct in its present state, but that all the town except Burgage, was the property of the Church, even in *Thóroton's* time, must be erroneous. His book, in many respects, is undeniably a very valuable publication, especially in the genealogical department, and as free from inaccuracies as a work of such magnitude could reasonably be expected; nevertheless there are manifest signs of incongruity on some occasions, as will hereafter be explained. It has been said, that there were good reasons for believing the whole of the latter division was once the property of the Archbishop, the Chapter, and the individual Prebendaries; it may be admitted, that many centuries back the greater part was so, bearing in mind the double capacity of the Archbishop, as head of the Church and Lord of the Manor, though there are freehold titles, of high antiquity in the place. How any part of the Church property could have been *purloined*, in times of convulsion may easily be conceived, but,

that the thieves were suffered to remain in undisturbed possession after the restoration of tranquillity, is rather more difficult. Certain it is, that distinctly different tenures are frequently found unaccountably interwoven; but when it is remembered such men as Aldred, Roger, and Wolsey presided in such double capacity, there is no saying what murder, rapacity, or favouritism might not have accomplished.

There is a point, however, of some weight on the score of antiquity, clearly demonstrated by this expression of Thoroton, which bears out tradition beyond the possibility of contradiction, namely, that the principal part of the town of SOUTHWELL lay Burgage-ward, which will be more amply discussed in a future page.

Whatever may have been its ancient size and population, SOUTHWELL now only consists of three streets,—Church-street,

Farthing-street, and Westgate, to which must be added Burgage, Back-lane, Petticoat-lane (now scarcely known by appellation,) Bar-lane and Moor-lane, together with the three hamlets of Easthorpe, Westhorpe and Normanton, containing according to the census taken in 1811, 467 houses and 2674 Inhabitants,

Very few inland places, not favored with that powerful auxiliary a navigable river or canal, have made such rapid progress within the last thirty years as SOUTHWELL: in that time have been erected not many less than twenty substantial houses, the greater part of which are in the occupation of the owners; persons of very respectable, if not of affluent fortunes.

Local beauty soon becomes familiar to the resident, but to a stranger, in the summer months, SOUTHWELL must undoubtedly present a fascinating appearance. On en-

tering Church-street from Easthorpe, the traveller is gratified in a very high degree by the rural neatness, although not uniformity of the houses, each with its garden in front, interspersed with shrubs and flowers; the parade or public walk skirting the Churchyard and running parallel to and adjoining the road, laid out in 1784, under the direction of the late Dr. Peckard; but recently greatly improved by thinning the timber and shrubs, re-erecting the wall, and numerous other embellishments under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Barrow: neither are the objects in his progress up Westgate inferior in elegant simplicity, but rather enlarged in some degree by an approximation to grandeur. Some public buildings have also been erected during that period, which claim more distinct and separate notice. Formerly there were several other streets in SOUTHWELL by name, but whether the streets and their names perished together or the present ones were titled anew, is now

totally unknown; for according to Thoroton, "*Peter son of Mr. Gilbert de Eton, returning from the parts beyond the seas into England, at Camerburp, on the Fryday next before the feast of St. Margaret, the Virgin, 21 E. 1. (1293) released to John de Suwell the King's Clark (which is supposed to signify Secretary) and to his Heirs and Assigns, all his right in one Toft, with the Appurtenances in the Borough of Suwell, lying in Pottergate, between the Toft of the said John, and the Toft of Mr. Benedict de Halum;*" the witnesses were *William de St. Oswald, William de Billingesley, Adam de Brom, clarks of the King's Chancery, John Quarel, Richard de Clayton, and Poulin Attebarre*, and many others. In a deed of conveyance, 16 R. 2. (1393) extant in the WHITE BOOK of SOUTHWELL, made between the Vicars Choral and the Chapter, amongst divers other premises alienated to the said Chapter, is one Toft in MILNEGATE, late *Webster's*. And by a deed

bearing date 24 H. 6, (1446) *John Gunthorpe* and *William Speton*, granted to the Church a messuage in PRESTGATE, late the property of *Agnes Clouhull* and *Simon Spun*. Westgate and FERTHINGATE, now *Farthingstreet*, are recorded as far back as the year 1446; Easthorpe and Westhorpe are mentioned in the time of Ed. 2. (from 1307 to 1327). Several grants of lands are recorded as having been made in different reigns, viz. Ed. 2. Ed. 3. and Ed. 6. by sundry persons, for various purposes, out of an open piece of ground at SOUTHWELL, called the Dyrsing or Dersing Meadow *

The Civil Jurisdiction, of what is stiled The Liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, extends over the following towns :—

* The only open meadow now belonging to SOUTHWELL, lies on the north-west side, contiguous to the river Greet, it may contain now from 30 to 40 acres; it was formerly of much greater extent, and it is highly probable bore anciently the name of Dersing Meadow.

*Within the Manor of
Southwell.*

SOUTHWELL,
BLEASBY,
BLIDWORTH,
EDINGLEY,
HALAM,
HALLOUGHTON,
FARNSFIELD,
KIRKLINGTON,
MORTON,
UPTON.

*Without the Manor of
Southwell.*

SCROOBY,
ASKHAM,
BECKINGHAM,
EVERTON,
HAYTON, TILNE,
and CLARBRO',
LOUND,
LANEHAM,
RANSKILL,
SCARSWORTH,
SUTTON.

For this Liberty, a Quarterly Session of the Peace is holden, independent of the County. The Archbishop nominates the Justices; but they are under the King's Commission.

The present Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of SOUTHWELL cum SCROOBY.

The Rev. William Becher.

The Rev. John Thomas Becher.

William Wylde, Esq.

The Rev. W. Barrow, L. L. D.

The Rev. William Claye.

Thomas Wright, Esq.

The Archbishop, by his Steward, holds a Court Baron at SOUTHWELL, on the same days the Court Leet is holden at Burgage. The regular Copyhold Court is holden on the Saturday every three weeks, and Special Courts on urgent occasions, are frequently called. Copyhold Estates here, are esteemed nearly equal to Freehold, as the fine is small and certain, but the Lands are all subject to tithe.

Officers of the Archbishop.

Mr. William Hodgson Barrow,

Coroner for the Soke or Liberty.

George Hodgkinson, Esq.

Steward of the Copyhold Court.

Mr. James Nicholson,

High Bailiff and Constable.

The Justices also appoint a Constable.
Mr. John Sandaver now executes that office.

SOUTHWELL is situated 14 miles north-east from Nottingham, 12 south-east from Mansfield, and 8 south-west from Newark. The small river Greet, celebrated as a trout fishery, runs by the north side of the town, and falls into the Trent at Fiskerton, 3 miles distant; the source of this translucent stream, is at a place called Jenkin's Carr, about a quarter of a mile to the west of Farnsfield, on the border of what was the old forest before the inclosure. Imagination cannot form a scene of more luxuriant rural beauty, than that depicted by its wanderings through the hop plantations, which in their full blown maturity, clothe its banks in the month of September :—It is elegance personified.

An excellent market is holden on a Saturday, and an annual fair on Whit-monday. Distance from London by Newark 132 and through Nottingham 138 miles. A coach passes every morning through **SOUTHWELL** from Newark to Nottingham, and returns in

the Evening. Another also passes from the same place to Chesterfield and Manchester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, early, and returns every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evening.

THE CHURCH.



PROCEEDING from the general view of the town to particulars, the first and most important object of attention is, doubtless, the Church. This noble edifice presents at one view, as complete a contrast in architectural design as can possibly be imagined: the substantial simplicity of the one part operating as an admirable foil to the complex elegance of the other. That any part of the present building is attributable to Paulinus it would be unsafe to allow; from the best authorities our Saxon ancestors had not at that early period, arrived at such a point of civilization. It would be tedious and uninteresting to enter into the discussions of the different writers upon Saxon

architecture, some of which are in diametrical opposition to the other; as in those cases truth generally lies between.

The Church of SOUTHWELL is built in the form of a cross, the nave consists of seven large and one small semicircular arches, the pillars from which these spring appear short and singularly massive, being strictly cylindrical; above the lower tier of arches are other short pillars sustaining arches of the same form as those below, these are surmounted by circular windows outwardly, and smaller arches inwardly; in the thickness of the wall in this story is a passage to the tower: the ceiling is of oaken wainscoting divided into compartments by raised mouldings: the side aisles are vaulted or groined, the ribs to which shew neat mouldings: most of the windows in the aisles are gothic, there being only one on each side, of the original windows remaining, with semicircular heads. There were formerly three

doors at the west end, viz, a small one on each side the grand entrance, but the latter now only remains: the great window at the west end, is gothic; the traverse part of the cross extends beyond the nave to a considerable distance in which space are two windows with semicircular heads, over which are two other corresponding tiers: on the east side of each produced extent of the cross, there appears to have been a large semicircular archway, now walled up to the diminutive size of an interpolated gothic doorway; these two large archways doubtless led to so many, or perhaps more Chapels: each end of the transept is very neatly finished with round headed windows: the tower is supported by four amazingly strong and lofty arches, which are semicircular and sweeping very near to the ceiling, these four archways, perhaps, cannot be equalled in the Kingdom, for loftiness and solidity. Throughout the extent of the parts already described, there is not any member or design, to which Nor-

man architecture can lay the slightest claim, excepting a very few evident intrusions, the whole is nobly simple, the ornaments, if they may be allowed that appellation, are used with a very sparing hand, and possessing more of the unadulterated comeliness of nature, than the meretricious embellishment of art. The choir is evidently more modern than the nave, and entirely gothic, it is spacious and lofty, the groins, windows and stalls, admirably executed, in the centre of the floor, as in many Cathedrals, is a large eagle cast in brass, which forms the Litany desk, upon the whole, this part of the edifice, is worthy the attention of the traveller. The screen is still more modern, strikingly light and elegant: the Chapter-house is a neat octagonal building, possibly of the same date with the screen, on the north side of the choir, attached to the east side of the produced north arm of the cross. The roof is groined in stone, and the whole of the circumference is divided into niches, which

serve as stalls, excepting the grand arch at the entrance. The two western towers are of the same style, originally, as the Church, and here is displayed, by semicircular intersection, the origin of the gothic arch: on these towers formerly stood two heavy spires covered with lead.

There is an idea cherished amongst the inhabitants, but upon what foundation no one can explain, that the nave and transept were erected in the time of Harold; probability has a stronger bias to Harold Hartagen, (1036 to 1039) than to the immediate predecessor of William in 1065. It is not unlikely that at the former period the Norman mode of building might be about its commencement in England, for in a charter of Edgar dated 974 it is stated "all the monasteries in my realm, saith King Edgar, to the sight, are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten timber and boards." This is not conclusive by any means, that there were not any stone

buildings at the time, but as the erections then in vogue, were roofed very deeply, and covered with shingles, (which are perhaps not wholly eradicated in some parts of the country at this day, at least they were not forty years ago) their appearance in a decaying state might not exactly suit the delicate eye of so very delicate a monarch.

If monastic edifices, generally speaking, were really in the above state at the time quoted, sixty years was a sufficient lapse of time for much improvement, when it is recollected that both the nobility and dignified clergy were frequently visiting the continent on temporal, as well as spiritual occasions. Ethelred 2, who began his reign only four years subsequent to the death of Edgar, married the sister of Richard Duke of Normandy, the hazard therefore is not great in asserting this to be the period of the Norman innovation in the style of building, being generally introduced here. Ethelred the *unready* was

a weak and indolent man, Emma his Queen a woman of spirit and gallantry, what she had been in the habit of admiring in her own country, she would endeavour to import into that of her husband; hence, probably arose that mixture of Saxon and Norman architecture, visible in many parts of this, and structures of the like nature. Although the zig-zag fascia, is, on all hands, confessedly Norman; yet the deduction ought not to be, that wherever this is found, the building, of which it is a component part, was erected posterior to the invasion in 1066, but to be taken as the same kind of interpolation on the Saxon as the absolute gothic is upon both. Divest the nave and transept of their appendages the choir and chapter-house, and even then an amazing massy pile will remain, a pile which would require very many years in rearing, the more so if what is averred by workmen, conversant in the different species of grit, be correct, that the stone used in this part of the work, was

transported from Bolsover in Derbyshire, a distance of no less than 18 miles, with no other means of conveyance than upon sledges; nevertheless, vast as this fabricated bulk appears, it would be an outrage upon probability to suppose it to be nearly 200 years in raising, for to that length of time it must be protracted to make the two incongruously clumsy spires on the west towers, coeval with the rest of the building.

The majority of writers on architecture agree, that the first spire of wood covered with lead in England, was that of old St. Paul's in London, which was completed about the year 1220, hence it may reasonably be inferred that the two western towers were finished with turrets, in uniformity to the large one. It has been suggested, that the side-aisles are far more modern than the nave; restore the Norman Saxon windows, of which only one remains in the lower tier, to their original situations, and not any thing

visible on the outside, would appear to support the conjecture; it could only then rest on the groins within, a species of finishing which it would not be difficult to insert at any subsequent period, and not any very strict scrutiny is requisite, to determine they were so. The great west window is manifestly an insertion; the noble entrance under it, as well as that on the north porch, with the porch itself, bear evident signs of Norman encroachment: thus the Normans first insinuated themselves into our churches, and afterwards lorded it over our palaces!

A sufficient proof that the choir, which is built of very different stone to the last mentioned parts, was in progress during the reign of Ed. 3. is, that in the SOUTHWELL Register is preserved, a license from that King, in the 11th year of his reign, (1338) to the Chapter, for the taking and carrying away of stones, from a quarry in the forest of Sherwood, for the purposes of this fabric,

which, it seems, the foresters had opposed as illegal.

The foundation of the chapter-house, is attributed to Archbishop Neville, in the reign of Richard 2. sometime between the years 1377 and 1399; its magnificent archway to the liberality and taste of Cardinal Wolsey.

Having thus endeavoured to establish, within the verge of probability, the different eras, from which progressively arose this venerable and eminent ornament to the county of Nottingham, it may not be deemed irrelevant to take a transient view of its most striking beauties. The great tower is perhaps, the purest specimen of Saxon architecture in the kingdom, whether it were erected before or after the intrusion of the Norman, matters not, the architecture is unquestionably Saxon, without any mixture whatsoever, a few other instances may be produced, such as the circular windows in the

transept and nave, the pediment with its tympan, at each end of the former, and also the circular headed windows with their plain pillars, and swelled, ill executed gotheroons, surely the Saxons may be allowed this very poor apology for ornament, and a few scattered points in the west end. The chaste and unassuming mode of these parts of the fabric, leaves at immeasurable distance the antics displayed in decorating both the out and inside of the more modern, and according to the language of the day, more refined portions of this mighty mass. Representations of jolly friars, lascivious nuns, probably at the time, known likenesses, fiends and maniacs of every description, the fertility of creative imagination could invent, with two, at least, libidinous scenes of the highest order of depravity, which would not, in the most profligate modern times, have been admitted a situation, even to adorn the front of a brothel; yet here they are, perched aloft, staring innocence out of countenance, and

proclaiming to the descendant generations, the complexion of those days, when the chisel and the laugh must have jogged on cordially together, and by how much more profane the burlesque, by so much the more was the workman and his production admired.

The windows of the Chapter-house, have a peculiarly pleasing effect, from the high degree of lightness exhibited in their execution; the gothic entablature, with its surmounting fret on the summit of each cant, connected with crockets at the angles, of the most perfect symmetry, may, indeed be equalled, but scarcely excelled; and to fix indelibly, the seal of admiration, on the enraptured beholder, the arch of Wolsey, forming the interior entrance smiles at competition.

The length of the great aisle from the entrance to the inner line of the transept, is

150 feet 6 inches, the breadth within the columns 28 feet 6 inches, and the height 48 feet, the width of the side aisles including the base of columns 16 feet, and the height 18 feet, the length of the transept 122 feet 9 inches, and its breadth 28 feet 6 inches; the choir 114 feet in length, 28 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 48 feet in height, the altitude of the western towers, including the turrets 106 feet.

Recent Improvements and Alterations,

IN AND ABOUT \

THE CHURCH.



Near the close of the year 1800, a small fissure which had long been visible in the west face of the north tower, was thought by some casual observers, to have latterly expanded; alarm was, in some degree, excited, numerous comments made, the path underneath, by very careful people, very

carefully shunned; at length, on a remarkably boisterous day, a lynx-eyed footman gave in a report that he actually saw, as he said, "the crack open," this was sufficient, the spire was now tumbling, consultations were held, the danger calculated to the most minute exactness; every possible precaution was immediately taken, to prevent the destruction of his Majesty's liege subjects, by the downfall of the Church; two strong shores of the amazing length of twenty feet, were fixed *secundam artem*, in the precise angle of resistance, against the north face of the now toppling structure; this judicious and masterly arrangement, completely lulled the fears of the timid, and travelling in its vicinity, was no longer accounted hazardous, as the height of the tower and spire inclusively, was not above 156 feet; and the solid contents not supposed to exceed the weight of many thousand tons. Nevertheless, a lurking trepidation still remained, the two props, though esteemed so essentially substantial, *might fail*, the sight too, was un-

seemly, with many other potent *et ceteras* ; discussion trod on the heels of discussion, and at length, sentence of decapitation was pronounced, not only on the overbearing north spire, but woe-worth ill company, on its steady, unoffending partner, the south one. Execution took place on the Tuesday in Easter Week, 1801 ; the senior class of the inhabitants, but especially the females, were appalled to the verge of horror, at the tremendous crash ; yet time reconciles most things, and public opinion, after much vacillation, rested, upon this unanimous conviction, *that the whole danger originated in the weight of the lead*. To the scientific eye, they were certainly nuisances ; and, as the produce of their covering, in conjunction with large quantities of the same species of metal stripped from several roofs of the adjacent parts, was applied towards the decoration of, and the useful purpose in re-pewing the choir ; their removal can only be regretted by those who prefer gigantic deformity, to elegant simplicity.

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AN EPITOME
OF THE
Constitution and Endowments,
OF THE
CHURCH OF SOUTHWELL.



The Monasticon, published in 1693, under the head SUTHWELL in ~~Potting-~~
~~hamshire~~, states, that "At the time of *Domesday* Survey, *Thomas* then Archbishop of *York*, and the Canons of this Church, held Lands in *Torgartone Wapentac*, valued at 40*L.* 15*s.* and in *Binghamhow Wapentac* other Lands amounting in value to 150*s.* *Turston* Archbishop of *York* gave one Prebend to this Church, and the tenth of all the increase of his Lordship of *Southwell*; Pope *Alexander* the III. granted to the Canons of *St. Mary* of *Southwell* power to excommunicate any of their Parishioners, who should be injurious to them; and that as well the Clarks as Laity of the County of

Nottingham do repair to this Church in procession, at *Whitsuntide*, yearly according to the ancient custom, &c." whose Bull bears date, *An: Dom: 1171*.

This Collegiate Church being founded anew by King *Henry VIII*, Queen *Elizabeth*, in the twenty-seventh year of her reign (1585) confirmed and established certain statutes and orders for the government of the same, consisting of twenty-six chapters, in which it is provided that divine service be performed here as in the metropolitan Church of *York*, thrice every day,* and sermons by the Canons or Prebendaries every Sunday and Holiday; that there be at least six Vicars Choral, six singing Men and

* The appointed hours were six and ten in the morning, and four in the afternoon, this continued till the year 1801, when divine service being suspended during two or three years, at the re-opening of the Choir six o'clock prayers were not resumed. Candle light prayers during the twelve days of Christmas, lingered but a few seasons afterwards, and were then finally disused; to the great regret of the *juvenile class* of the inhabitants.

six Boys; that the Canons shall duly reside, and that the debts of the College be paid; that they receive accounts yearly, on the third or fourth of *November*; that there be a Sacristan, Virger, Bell-ringer and Porter, a Master and Rector of the choir, a Master of the *Grammar School*; that to make a Chapter there must be present three Canons at the least; that there be a Wardenor Clerk of the fabric, who is to take care of the repairs of the Church; that the seal be kept under three keys, remaining with three several Prebendaries; that there be divinity lectures thrice or at least twice a week, and catechising on Sundays in the afternoon; that the Chapter constitute under them a Vicar-general, for the exercise of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and a Register; every Canon before his installment to take an oath whereby he renounces the papistical worship, and engages to embrace the doctrine established by regal authority, &c. and to observe the statutes of the Church; the

[Valued at 16*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per annum.]

**In the King's Library, British Museum,
is the following valuation of SOUTHWELL,
taken in the reign of Henry VIII.**

Temporales possession ; ibidem valent
 li. s. d.
 clare per annum ultra repris. CLvj : xvj : vj.

Spualia ibidem videlicet in Sinodal.
 li. s. d. li. s. d.
xxj : vij : viij. Pensionibus xvij : ix : viij.

Institutionibus, Inductionibus, Lris
 Dimissorijs, Mulctis, Pbacionibus Testa-
 ment. et al. Spual. Jurisdictionibus coib^s
 annis x, in toto ^{li.} xlvij : ^{s.} xvij : ^{d.} iiij.

li. s. d.
 Smu CCv : xij : . x.

This Some is Pcell of the Bishoppes owne
 livinge.

Memorand. that the wodds belonginge
 to the said Lordeshippe of Southwell, bee
 wourthe to bee solde at this Daye ^{C li.} v.

Smu patet.

Item, there is a goodelie Mansion House
 of the Bishoppe builded of Tymbre and Stone
 and the most of Stone adjoynenge to the Col-
 legiat Churche there wiche House is well
 and sufficientlie repayred.

Item, the saide Bishoppe hathe many
 Liberties w^{th.} in the Forest of Shirwod nere
 unto the saide Lordeshippe of Southwell.

Item, many greate Men of that Contrey
 thereaboutes holde therre Lands of that
 Lordeshippe.

Item, the pleasr or Comoditie of the
 Game of Falowe Deere w^{th.} in three Pks

there wherof oone conteynethe in compace
five myles and either of thother a myle and
half.

Item, there is no parte of the Demaynes
there letten by Lease, but oone Mylne and
oone Close thereunto belonginge.

Item, there belongithe to the Collegiat
Church there and bee in the gifte of the said
Archbisshoppe xvj pebends wiche be wourth
by yere among them ^C ^{li.} ^{s.} ^{d.} iij xxxiij : iijj : v.

The Collegiate Church there, with the
Commodities belonging to the same.

Item, there belongethe to the said
Collegiate Church xvj Vicars wiche bee at
the gifte of the prebendaries there and bee
wourthe by year ^{li.} ^{s.} ^{d.} Cxv : xiiij : iijj

Item, there belongethe to the same
Church xiiij Chauntries of Foundations and
Patronaiges wiche be wourthe by yere
XX ^{li.} ^{s.} ^{d.} iij : xj : vij

In the Office of Augmentations, is an estimate of SOUTHWELL College, taken in the first year of Edward the Sixth. This record states King Edgar to have been the founder of its church; that it consisted of 16 Prebendaries, and as many Vicars; and the valuation is made as follows:

<i>Prebend of</i>	<i>Clear yearly Value.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
OXTON,	23	9	4
ALTERA PREBENDA DE OXTON,	24	9	9
SACRIST OR SEXTON'S PREB.	4	15	10
WOODBOROUGH,	10	3	5
OVERHALL IN NORWELL,	50	0	0
PALACE HALL IN NORWELL,	29	8	11½
3d PREBEND IN NORWELL,	9	3	4
DUNHAM,	23	17	9½
NORTH MUSKHAM,	31	14	5½
SOUTH MUSKHAM,	13	11	1½
HALTON ALS HALLOUGHTON,	5	10	3½
BECKINGHAM,	19	10	0
NORMANTON,	20	0	0
ETON,	2	0	0
RAMPTON,	16	7	9½
NORTH LEVERTON,	5	0	0
16 VICARS CHORAL,	124	10	5

And Thoroton taking up the subject gives a statement as under.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
NORWELL OVERHALL	48	1	3
NORWELL PALACEHALL	27	19	7
NORWELL <i>pars tertia</i>	5	0	2½
NORMANTON,	22	6	0
HALTON, or HALLOUGHTON,	8	17	6
EATON,	2	11	3
South MUSKHAM,	13	4	7
North MUSKHAM,	32	5	0
OXTON <i>prima pars</i> ,	22	19	7
OXTON <i>altera pars</i> ,	24	10	0
DUNHAM,	23	11	4
RAMPTON,	15	17	11
WOODBOROUGH,	9	17	11
<i>Sacrista</i> ,	1	2	6
BECKINGHAM,	16	15	10
North LEVERTON,	5	0	0

At which values they stand in the King's books at this time,
1818.

“Very great and many privileges were antiently granted to this Church by several Kings, Archbishops, and Chapters of ~~York~~, which Pope *Alexander* the third, in 1171 (as before mentioned) confirmed to the Canons of the Church of *St. Mary* of ~~Southwell~~,

amongst many others, their antient Liberties and Customs, to wit, the same which the Church of ~~York~~ had of old, and were known to have then, and that the churches of the Prebends should be free from episcopal jurisdiction, and that they might institute six Vicars in them, without any contradiction; as the said Archbishops and Chapters of ~~York~~ ever suffered them and their predecessors to do, who likewise granted to them, as it was of long custom observed, and also by the said Pope approved, that both the clergy and laity of the County of ~~Nottingham~~, should at the feast of *Pentecost*, come to their church in solemn procession; * and that every year according to the old and rational usage of the church, a Synod should be there celebrated †

* From this, probably, arose the bustle and good cheer, with which SOUTHWELL abounds during Whitsun-week, usually called *Southwell feast*.

† This Synod was continued to be holden, till abolished by the *flat* of Drummond, the then Archbishop of York.

and that thither the *Chrisma** should be brought by the Deans of the County, from the Church of **Wick**, to be thence distributed through the other Churches, &c."

"There is yet" continues Thoroton, "and from the beginning of this Church, I suppose ever hath been, at *Whitsuntide*, a certain small pension paid from every parish and Hamlet in this County, called the *Pentecostal Offerings*, † whereof the Prebendary of the *Sacrista* or *Sacristan* Prebend hath the tenth part, and the residue is equally divided between the Commons of the Canons [*resident*] and the Prebendary of the Prebend of **Normanton**.

* A mixture of Oil and Balsam, consecrated by a Roman Catholic Bishop, on *Easter Even*, for the ensuing year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, &c.

† These Sums were formerly paid in the North porch of the Church. They are now collected by the Apparitor at the several Visitations in the County, nevertheless, attendance *pro forma* is duly given in the North porch, by the Chapter Clerk on Monday in Whitsun-week.

The particulars are thus,

In the Deanery of Nottingham.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Arnall,	2	0	Loudham,	2	4
Ansley,	0	16	Lambley,	0	16
Addenburgh,	0	16	Linby,	0	9
Bramcote,	0	6	Lenton,	2	0
Bulcote,	0	9	Maunsfeild,	4	8
Bullwell,	0	10	Mansfeld Woodhouse,	2	6
Burton <i>Jerce</i> ,	0	10	Nottingham,	13	4
Bilborough,	0	6	Nuthall,	0	12
Basford,	0	13	Paplewick,	0	12
Beeston,	0	18	Radford,	0	13
Colwick,	0	8	Snenton,	0	6
Cossall,	0	7	Selston,	2	0
Eastwood,	0	14	Stapleford,	0	17
Eperston,	2	6	Strelley,	0	8
Greaseley,	2	2	Sutton in <i>Ashfeild</i> ,	2	0
Gonalston,	0	16	Skegby,	0	18
Gedling cum Carlton & Stoke <i>Bardolf</i> ,	3	4	Teversall cum <i>Stanley</i> ,	0	15
Hucknall <i>Torcard</i> ,	0	18	Thurgarton,	0	15
Hoveringham,	0	13	Trowell,	0	14
Kirkby in <i>Ashfeild</i> ,	0	20	Wooloughton,	0	15

Summ. *l.* *s.* *d.*
3 9 6

The Deanery of Bingham.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>ob.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Adbolton	0	3		Leake major,	0	16
Bingham,	4	8		Leake minor,	0	8
Bridgeford <i>ad</i> pontem,	0	10		Normanton <i>super</i> Sore,	0	10
Bridgeford <i>super</i> montem	18			Orston,	0	22
Barton in fabis,	0	18		Owthorpe,	0	12
Boney <i>cum</i> Bradmere,	2	8		Plumtre <i>cum</i> Clipton,	0	15
Broughton,	0	10		Ratclif <i>super</i> Sore,	0	8
Carcolston,	0	14		Ratclif <i>super</i> Trent,	2	0
Cortlingstock,	0	7		Rempston,	0	7
Cotgrave,	0	20		Ruddington,	0	16
Colston <i>Basset</i> ,	0	18		Stanford,	0	9
Clifton <i>cum</i> Glapton,	0	18		Screveton,	0	14
Crophill <i>Butler</i> ,	0	12		Saxendale,	0	6
Edwalton,	0	6		Scarrington,	0	8
Elton,	0	12		Sutton Bonnington,	0	13
Flintham,	2	2		Shelford,	0	20
Gotham,	0	13		Stanton,	0	5
Granbie,	0	18		Thoroton,	0	10
Hickling,	0	16		Thrompton,	0	10
Hauxworth,	0	12		Tithby,	0	6
Hohne <i>Pierpont</i> ,	0	20		Tollerton,	0	13
Kynalton,	0	18		Wilford,	0	18
Kingston,	0	8		Wisaw,	0	13
Kayworth,	0	12		Widmerpoole,	0	14
Kneeton,	0	8		Willoughby,	0	13
Langar,	0	14		Whatton,	0	17

l. s. d.
Summa 3 2 4 *ob.*

The Deaneary of Newark.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Averham,	2	0	Normanton <i>super</i> Trent, 0	20	
Balderton,	2	0	Newarke,	13	4
Barneby,	2	0	North Collingham, .	2	0
Caunton,	0	10	South Collingham, .	0	20
Cromwell,	0	22	Ossington,	0	16
Clifton cum memb. .	4	0	Rolston,	2	8
Eykring,	2	0	Staunton Hiekirke, .	0	6
Faringdon,	3	0	Sibthorpe,	0	9
Fledbrough,	0	7	Shelton,	0	8
Cotham,	0	10	Elston,	0	14
Coddington,	2	0	Sutton <i>super</i> Trent, .	4	0
Gretton,	2	0	Stoke,	0	18
Hockerton,	0	12	Scarle <i>cum</i> Biesthorp, .	2	8
Hawton,	0	15	Sierston,	0	12
Kilvington,	0	8	Thorney,	0	12
Kneesall,	2	0	Thorpe,	0	5
Kelhum,	0	16	Winkburne,	0	9
Laxton,	3	0	Weston,	2	0
Marneham,	3	0	Winthorpe,	0	8
Molebeck,	0	18			

l. *s.* *d.*
 Summ 3 16 7

The Deanery of Retford.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Allerton,	0	12	Harworth,	0	12
Askham,	0	12	Headon,	2	0
Bottomsall,	0	10	Kirkton,	0	9
Bevercotes,	0	8	Little Markham <i>cum</i>		
Blith <i>cum</i> Bawtrie and			Mileton,	0	12
Awsterfeild,	4	4	Littleborough,	0	7
Burton,	0	8	Laneham,	0	20
Babworth,	0	8	Misterton,	2	0
Bilsthorpe,	0	16	Mattersay,	0	12
Boughton,	0	8	Missen,	0	10
Claworth,	0	16	North Wheatly,	0	22
Cuckney,	0	12	Ordsall,	0	16
Carverton,	0	8	Rossington,	0	12
Carleton,	0	18	Saundby,	0	12
Clipston,	0	16	Stokeham,	0	6
Draiton magna,	0	20	Sutton <i>cum</i> Lound,	0	20
Est Redford,	0	0	South Leverton,	0	18
Elkesley,	0	16	Sturton,	0	20
Edwinstowe <i>cum</i> Budby	2	8	Tuxford,	3	0
East Marham <i>cum</i>			Treswell,	0	10
Drayton,	3	4	Walkeringham,	0	12
Everton,	0	16	Walesby,	0	10
Egmonton,	0	22	Welley,	0	12
Finingley,	0	8	Warsop <i>cum</i> Sulkholme	2	4
Gamston,	0	16	West Retford,	0	16
Gringley,	0	14	Workesoppe,	3	0
Grove,	0	14			
			<i>L. s. d.</i>		
			Summ	3	11 2

The Deanery or Jurisdiction of Southwell.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beckingham, . . .	2	0	Rampton, . . .	0	20
Blidworth, . . .	0	14	Ragnell, . . .	0	18
Cropwell Byshop, .	0	16	Woodborrow, . .	0	20
Calverton, . . .	0	12	Southwell, . . .	5	0
Donham, . . .	0	19	Halome, . . .	0	18
Dariton, . . .	0	12	Halloughton, . .	0	10
Eaton, . . .	0	10	Edingley, . . .	0	18
North Leverton, .	0	12	Kirtlington, . . .	0	18
Norwell, . . .	0	18	Farnesfeild, . . .	2	0
North Muskham, .	2	4	Bleasby cum Gonerton		
Oxton, . . .	0	14	and Gipesmere, .	0	21
South Muskham, .	2	0	Merton, . . .	0	12
South Wheatley, .	0	8	Upton, . . .	3	0

Summ ^{s.} ^{d.}
40 6

Summa totales ^{l.} ^{s.} ^{d.}
15 15 3 ob.

THE CHURCH, OF THE

BLESSED MARY THE VIRGIN, OF SOUTHWELL,

THE MOTHER CHURCH

Of the County of Nottingham.



“After the dissolution of the Monasteries,” continues Thoroton, “the Collegiate Church of **Southwell** was reputed and taken for the head Mother Church of the Town, and County of **Nottingham**; and was so allowed by King *Henry* the eighth, by an act of Parliament about 34 H. VIII. (1543) but about 2 E. VI. (1549) amongst the Colleges this Chapter was dissolved, and the Manor and Prebends granted to *John*, the then Earl of **Dartwich**, after Duke of **Northumberland**, and by him sold to *John Beaumont*, Master of the Rolls, and father to *Francis Beaumont*, who was Judge of the Common Pleas, 3 E. VI. (1550) and from *John Beaumont*, they were brought again to the

Crown by Conveyance, or otherwise, and so to the said Duke of ~~Northumberland~~, whom they were with at his attainder; and by Queen *Mary*, restored to the Archbishop and Chapter again." Queen Elizabeth confirmed all the privileges of the church of SOUTHWELL, which were compatible with the reformed system she had established, and in course that superiority it had heretofore held. That such prerogative should, at this day, be disputed, is a matter of astonishment; yet a late writer on the Town of Nottingham * after quoting from Deering, an account of an ancient annual procession of the corporate body to SOUTHWELL, which runs thus, "The maiore of Nottingh. and his brethren and all the clothing are likewise to ride in their best livery at ther entry into *Southvill*, on Wytson Monday, and so to a procession, wherein *Te Deum* was chanted, without the maior or other think the contrary, because of the foulness of the way,

* See Blackner's History, page 273.

or destemperance of the weder. Also the said maiore and his brethren, and all the clothing in likewise to ride in their livery when they be comyn home from Southville on the said Wytson Monday through the town of Nottingham. and the said Justices of Peace to have their clothes borne after them on horse-back at the same time through the town," proceeds with this comment thereupon, " From the observance of this custom in times gone by, Deering conjectured that the church of Southwell (*Southvill*, i. e. the *vill* or *town to the South*) was acknowledged by Nottingham as the *mother church*. Without entering into controversy with our author, on the subject of this notion of his, which appears so absurd; when we consider the relative connections and importance of the two towns, particularly since Nottingham has been honored with a Mayor, I will just observe, that the custom we are speaking of, seems to have savoured more of *ostentation* than *submission*; and which might be practised for the purpose of impressing

the country people with awe and admiration, by a display of grandeur and formality." That this sample of *over-proof* prejudice, should be the production of a man of sound sense, and, moreover, not a *native* of Nottingham, is scarcely to be accounted for; but, that the Mayor and his brethren rode to SOUTHWELL on Whit-monday for any other purpose, in the first instance, than that of carrying the annual offering of 13s. 4d. will not, it is presumed, be believed: as to the seeming discretionary clause concerning the ways and the weather, that is equally applicable to any other of the towns in the County, for having every day in that week at option, not any procession, would most probably, make choice of a rainy morning; and in respect to their *clothing*, that part of the raree show possibly might originate with themselves, and be really adopted for the purpose of making folk stare, as in any other light it was perfectly nugatory, a doubt never could have been conceived, that the money would be refused at SOUTHWELL, from a bearer in any kind of *clothing* whatsoever.

The great number of munificent and liberal endowments with which the church of SOUTHWELL has been favored, from time to time, by Kings, Popes, Archbishops, and patrons of every description, cannot be enumerated in a work of this size, a few, however, from their singularity, at this day, claim admission, and perhaps may be, in some degree, amusing.

In the year 1352 (25 Ed. III.) a letter of *request* was issued from the Chapter of York, for the purpose of collecting the alms and charitable contributions of the people within that city, diocese, and province, for the furtherance of this fabric of St. Mary of SOUTHWELL. This brief recites the indulgencies formerly granted to those who should charitably relieve it, thus,—

From Pope Boniface the eighth,—40 days of pardon.

From Popes	{ Urban Celestine Gregory }	{ One year and 40 days pardon each.
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From Popes	{	Honorius	{	One year and 40 days pardon each.
		Innocent		
		Clement		
		Alexander		

Likewise all the indulgencies and pardons granted and confirmed by Archbishops and Bishops, especially

{	Walter	{	Archbishops of York, and Bishops of Durham, 40 days each.
	Sewald		
	Godfrey		
	William		

“ Moreover, the benefit of thirteen masses, celebrated in this church of Southwell, four for the living, eight for the dead, and one for St. Mary. Also 3000 masses, 10,000 psalters, in the fifteen abbeys and priories of the Cluniac and Sempringham orders, within the See of York; and in 370 abbeys of the Cistercian order. The advantage of all which masses, matins, vigils, prayers, and other spiritual benefits, the benefactors to this fabric, shall for ever receive. And all the priests and other ecclesiastics, who shall promote this indulgence, shall participate of all those

and other good things, which God Almighty only knows what." Here was a charming opportunity of *weaving* a little money to great advantage. Who could refuse a small advance to a *Mary* of any kind, but more especially a sainted one, when the loan was to be repaid with such exorbitant interest?

About the same time, *Robert de Bella Aqua* settled three bovates * of land upon the Chapter of SOUTHWELL, for the support of the fabric of their church, rendering to him, as an acknowledgement, yearly, one pound of cummin.

William Friend, for the same purpose, half an acre of meadow, in *Darving*, at the annual rent of an halfpenny.

Godfrey Andagimer, in the same reign,

* A Bovate of land was as much as an Ox could till in a year, the quantity in each differed very materially, according to the strength or lightness of the soil.

an annual rent of two shillings and sixpence; issuing out of one toft, and tenpence out of another, to find a wax candle for the celebration of mass.

KING WILLIAM III. gave four hundred pounds to the Chapter, to provide an afternoon lecture on Sundays.

Thomas de Wymondesold, of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, Esq. as recorded by an inscription, on the wall of the church, near to the north door of the choir, gave in 1693, unto this church, a set of chimes, and twenty shillings *per annum* for ever, towards keeping them in repair. It appears, by the Will of this benefactor, that his donation did not consist of an annual sum of money, as might have been supposed by the inscription, but a piece of land within the parish of SOUTHWELL; to the rent arising from which, the poor of it are entitled, whenever the Chapter shall suffer the chimes to be so much out of repair, as not to play for six weeks.—This close contains about two acres.

Archbishops of York,

PATRONS AND SUPREME HEADS OF THE CHURCH OF

SOUTHWELL.

THE CHURCH.

63

Consec.

	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	
1 Paulinus	625	died	644	buried at Rochester. Canonized
2 Vacant 20 years	...	...	667	under Penda's persecution
3 Cedda	664	resigned	677	buried at Litchfield, 672
4 Wilfrid	667	expelled	687	.... Ripon
5 Bossa	677	died	717	.... York Cathedral
6 St. John of Beverley	687	resigned	731	.... Beverley, 721. Canonized
7 Wilfrid 2.	718	died	766	....
8 Vacant 12 years	743	died	781	.... York Cathedral
9 Egbert	767	...	797	.... York Cathedral
10 Albert	781	...	831	....
11 Eanbald 2.	797	...		
12 Wulsi or Wulwi	812	..		

3 Egbert

THE CHURCH.

22

Consec.

	A. D.		A. D.			
37	William Wickwaine	1279	resigned	1285	buried at Normandy	13 Edward 1.
38	John le Romaine	1285	died	1295	... York Cathedral	23
39	Henry de Newark	1295	....	1299	... York Cathedral	27
40	Thos. de Corbridge	1299	....	1303	at Laneham, buried at Southwell	31
41	Wm. de Greenfield	1303	....	1315	at Cawood, buried at York	8 Edward 2.
42	Wm. de Melton	1315	....	1340	buried at York	13 Edward 3.
43	Wm. de Zouch	1340	....	1352	... York	25
44	John Thoresby	1352	....	1373	... York	46
45	Alex. Neville	1374	outlawed	1388	... (Louvain, 1392)	11 Richard 2.
46	Tho. Arundel	1388	transla'd	1396	... Westminster Abbey	19
47	Robert Waldby	1396	died	1397	... near Bishopthorpe, buried at York.	20
48	Richard Scrope	1397	beheaded	1408	buried at York	6 Henry 4.
49	Henry Bowet	1407	died	1423	... Southwell	10 Henry 5.
50	John Kemp	1425	transla'd	1452	... Southwell	30 Henry 6.
51	William Booth	1452	died	1464	... Southwell	3 Edward 4.
52	George Neville	1464	banished	1472	... Southwell	11
53	Lawrence Booth	1472	died	1480	... York	19
54	T. Scot, or Rotheram	1480	....	1500	... York	15 Henry 7.
55	Thomas Savage	1500	....	1507	... York	22
56	Chris. Bainbridge	1508	poisoned	1514	... Rome	5 Henry 8.
57	Thomas Wolsey	1514	died	1530	... Leicester	21
58	Edward Lee	1531	....	1544	... York	35
59	Robert Holgate	1544	....	1560	... Southwell	2 Elizabeth
60	Nich. Heath	1555	deprived	1568	died 1566	40
61	Thomas Young	1560	died	1576	...	13
62	Edmund Grindall	1578	....		

<i>Consec.</i>		<i>A. D.</i>		<i>A. D.</i>			
63	Edwyn Sandys	1576	died	1588	at Southwell, buried at Southwell	30	Elizabeth
64	John Piers	1588	....	1594	at Bishopthorpe	36	....
65	Matthew Hutton	1595	....	1605	at Bishopthorpe	46	....
66	Tobias Matthew	1606	....	1628	....	25	James 1.
67	Geo. Monteign	1628	....	1628	buried at Cawood	25	....
68	Sam. Harsnet	1629	....	1631	at Morton, Glouc. bur. at Chigwell	6	Charles 1.
69	Richard Neile	1632	....	1640	buried at York	15	....
70	John Williams	1641	deprived	1650	died, and buried at Llandegay	1	Commonw.
71	Vacant 10 years	1660	died	1664	....	4	Charles 2.
72	Accepted Frewen	1664	....	1683	buried at York	23	....
73	Richard Sterne	1683	....	1686	.... York	1	James 2.
74	Thomas Lambugh	1688	....	1691	.... York	2	Wm & Mary
75	John Sharpe	1691	....	1713	died at Bath, buried at York	11	Anne
76	St. Wm. Dawes	1713	....	1724	buried at Cambridge	10	George 1.
77	Lancelot Blackburne	1724	....	1743	.... St. Margaret's, Westmin.	16	George 2.
78	Thomas Herring	1743	transla'd	1747	in 1757, died and buried at Croydon	20	....
79	Matthew Hutton	1747	....	1757	lived but a few months	30	....
80	John Gilbert	1757	died	1761	at Twickenham	1	George 3.
81	Robert Drummond	1761	....	1776	at Bishopthorpe	16	....
82	William Markham	1777	....	1807	died and buried in London	47	....
83	Ed. Venables Vernon	1807	....			

Of the preceding Archbishops, the following were either benefactors to the Church, or residents at the palace of **SOUTHWELL**.

PAULINUS (1) is generally admitted to be the founder of the Church at **SOUTHWELL**.

ALFRIC PUTTOCK (22) resided much at **SOUTHWELL**, gave two large bells, and probably built a tower for them.

ALDRED (24) is said to have been very liberal to the College of **SOUTHWELL**, by building a spacious hall for the Canons to dine in.

GERARD. (26) **SOUTHWELL** was the favorite place of his residence, where he died suddenly as he was walking in his garden, May 21, 1108.

THURSTAN (28) founded and liberally endowed the two Prebends of Beckingham and Dunham in the Church of **SOUTHWELL**.

Roger (31) founded the Prebend of Halton, or Halloughton. *

GEOFFREY (32) was ordained at SUWELL, (Southwell) and was a benefactor to the Chapter by giving the Church of St. Elen of Wheatley, in the County of Nottingham, to find lights for that of SUWELL.

WALTER GREY (33) bought and gave the park of Hengrave, formerly called Bokkesgrove and afterwards Bckkesgrave, for the purposes of his successors when they should chuse to reside in their palace of Southwell. He also procured the church of Rolleston from the convent of Thurgarton, and gave it to the chapter of SUWELL. He lived in the greatest splendor imagi-

* Soon after, William, Steward of Halton, gave by deed to the Church of SUWELL forty acres of Land and a Messuage, (viz) 16 acres at Wivleswell, 11 at Oldcroft, and common pasture, pannage of Hogs in acorn time, and liberty of taking wood upon the forest, provided no waste be committed.

nable, the last proof of which, was in the entertainment he gave, on the marriage of the King of Scotland with the daughter of Henry the third: on this occasion the dinner was so large, that sixty fat oxen were served up at one course, and every thing else in proportion.

GODFREY DE LUDEHAM (32) was of a family residing at **Lowdham** near **Southwell**. Having rendered himself very unpopular at York, by laying that city under an interdict for several months in the year 1216, he came to spend the evening of his days at **Southwell**, where he died.

JOHN LE ROMAIN (38) gave the church of **Barnby** near **Newark**, to the Chapter of **Southwell**, for the sustentation of the **Choristers** within the same. He also founded the **Prebend of Eton**. It is said he died with grief, for having excommunicated **Anthony Beck**, bishop of **Durham**, when absent on the King's business; but probably the loss of the four thousand marks

which he paid for it was in some wise auxiliary.

HENRY DE NEWARK (39) was, in the early part of his life, a **CANON of SOUTHWELL.**

ALEXANDER NEVILLE (45) the supposed founder of the chapter-house at **SOUTHWELL.**

RICHARD SCROPE (48) Although it does not appear he was a benefactor to the church of **SOUTHWELL**; yet his unshaken loyalty to the thoughtless **Richard II.** joined to his unhappy fate, merit some notice. The perjured tyrant, **Bolingbroke**, having deposed and murdered his Sovereign, and usurped the throne, this noble prélate headed a gallant army, but was trepanned into a convention, by the courtly, quibbling, diplomatic **Westmoreland.** Disbanding his army, on the faith of treaty, he was seized, and treated with every species of ignominy, that malice could suggest. He was removed to his own house at **Bishopthorpe**, where **Henry** commanded the Chief Justice of England, **Sir William Gascoyne**,

to pass sentence of death upon him. This, to his immortal honour, he steadily refused; nevertheless, without indictment, trial, or defence, he was beheaded in a field near Bishopthorpe, the 8th day of June, 1405. As he had lived with unblemished reputation, the consciousness of integrity, supplied him with unappalled fortitude at the place of execution. The memory of the upright Gascoyne, ought to be cherished in the bosom of every Briton, so long as one spark of freedom remains; it was he, who boldly committed a dissolute Prince of Wales, son to the regal murderer of Scrope, to prison for ruffianly striking him, while on the bench of judgment in Westminster hall.

HENRY BOWET (49) deserves notice for his courage and hospitality. The former was shewn by heading the English army against the Scots, and defeating them, when he was so infirm, as to be carried on a chair, in the hour of battle; the latter by consuming in his palace eighty tuns of claret annually.

JOHN KEMP (50) built the palace at **SOUTHWELL**, in part.

WILLIAM BOOTH (51) completed it.

GEORGE NEVILLE (52) at his inthronation feast, January 15th, 1466 amongst a profusion of other dainties had four thousand woodcocks. He died in great indigence.

THOMAS DE ROTHERAM (54) rebuilt the south side of the palace.

THOMAS WOLSEY. (57) This bold, bad man, was remarkably partial to **SOUTHWELL**; he furnished, if not founded a library in the Archbishopal palace, purchased the little park contiguous thereto, and inserted the beautiful arch at the entrance into the Chapter-house. Being in disgrace with the tyrant whose follies he had flattered, and whose vices he had fostered, his palaces seized, his goods confiscated, and his person insulted, he retired in the spring of 1530,

the last year of his life, to SOUTHWELL, the favorite retreat of his more happy days. Here he continued, with a retinue of 160 persons, till the September following, when he proceeded to Scrooby and from thence to Cawood. Soon after, he was arrested and died at Leicester abbey in his way to London ; a victim to his own ambition, the caprice of a King and the vengeance of a Woman.

This, apparently feeble, agent of destruction, was Ann, the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, one of the maids of honor to the much injured Catharine of Arragon, between whom and Lord Percy, son to the Duke of Northumberland, there appears to have existed an ardent and reciprocal attachment, even so far as to induce them to enter into a contract of marriage. Whether Wolsey thought the match too low for so exalted a youth, or impelled by that particle of devil in his composition, which prompts the blasting of any happiness in which it cannot participate, is not now to be determined, but, certain

it is, through his means the union was peremptorily forbidden both by the King and the Duke. It is evident the prelate's good genius here began to forsake him, and he soon experienced, to his cost, nor time nor dignity can appease the fury of a woman foiled ; for although Ann Boleyn, was shortly after, elevated to the bed of royalty, the intermeddling priest, was never forgiven ; which was presumptive proof she still deplored in secret, her blighted passion, and was not actually, " too fond of her most filthy bargain." She, nevertheless, veiled her intentions with such consummate art, that in the true spirit of female duplicity, she wrote a letter to her unwary victim, couched in the most cordial terms, at the very time she knew the mine was charged that would hurl him from the pinnacle of greatness into the abyss of degradation. It must, nevertheless, be owned, that Ann Boleyn, though frequently guilty of levity, was wholly innocent of the crime for which she suffered.

Sir William Cavendish, who was gentleman usher to Wolsey, and wrote his life, notwithstanding his extreme partiality to his master, makes the following remark, at the close of his work. "Here is the end and fall of pride and arrogancy of man, exalted by fortune to dignity. For I assure you, that in his time he was the haughtiest man in all his proceeding alive; having more respect to the honor of his person, than he had to his spiritual profession, wherein should be shewed all meekness, humility and charity."

Candour, however, claims the admission that he was a kind master, as was proved by the poignant regret displayed by many of his servants on his being unable, longer to retain them. In his ministerial character he displayed eminent ability; and it is certain, that in the course of his ministry, he rendered England formidable to all the powers of Europe. But it is at the same time sufficiently evident, that in his foreign negotiations, he was often influenced by his own private

The Archbishop of York is visitor, as well as patron, and supreme head of the Church; the Prebends are all disposed of by him, he also nominates the Justices who hold a sessions of the peace for the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY (under the King's Commission) independent of the County, at the two towns of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY.

In Dugdale's account of the Church of SOUTHWELL, published in 1716, it is said, "this Church had anciently a Dean, an Archdeacon, and other dignitaries, but, on the new establishment hath only sixteen Prebendaries, six Vicars Choral, an Organist, six singing Men, five Choristers and one Verger." There is not any mention made in the Monasticon of 1693, of a Dean or Archdeacon, though, it is possible, during the short time that Dr. Cox was Bishop of SOUTHWELL, viz from 1543 to 1544, such officers might have existed.

THE VICAR GENERAL.

This officer is elected, out of the Prebendaries, by the Chapter, he exercises all episcopal functions, except ordination and confirmation, over the twenty eight towns, composing what is called the Peculiar of SOUTHWELL, namely,—

SOUTHWELL,	HALLOUGHTON,
BECKINGHAM,	HOLME,
BLEASBY,	KIRKLINGTON,
BLIDWORTH,	MORTON,
CALVERTON,	NORTH LEVERTON,
CAUNTON,	NORTH MUSKHAM,
CROPWELL BISHOP,	NORWELL,
CARLTON,	OXTON,
DARLTON,	RAGNALL,
DUNHAM,	RAMPTON,
EATON,	SOUTH MUSKHAM,
EDINGLEY,	SOUTH WHEATLEY,
FARNSFIELD,	UPTON,
HALAM,	WOODBOROUGH,

In fact the Vicar General, executes all the functions of the Chapter, which are not specifically reserved to themselves, or to the Residentiary for the time being. The following persons have successively filled that office ;—

The Reverend F. Leake, 1661,
*S. Brundsel,*
*W. Mompesson,*
*G. Mompesson,*
*W. Gregory,*
*A. Matthews,*
*S. Berdmore,*
*T. Cockshut,*
*W. Rastall,*
W. Becher, the present Vicar General.

The canon Residentiary, is the director concerning all matters of internal government, and in some degree answers to the Dean of other ecclesiastical bodies of this description. He presides over the deliberations of the Chapter, as head of the Church for the time being, executes the decrees of that body, and

manages the revenues. By the statutes of the Church all its members are required to pay him complete obedience, so far as is compatible with the laws of society and the kingdom; residence is holden by every canon or his deputy every three months, which brings about what is called the rota every four years.

THE SIXTEEN PREBENDS.

NORWELL, a village situate about ten miles northward of **SOUTHWELL**, provides for three Prebendaries, it had formerly, in the reign of **Henry III.** a fair and weekly market. The three Prebends of this place are amongst the most ancient in the Church of **SOUTHWELL**. The first is entitled **Norwell Overhall**, the second **Norwell Palace-hall**, and the other **Norwell** part the third. The revenues of all arise from considerable estates in and about **Norwell**, **Norwell Wood-house**, and **Carlton-upon-Trent**, which are demised upon leases for lives to tenants.

CUSTOMS OF NORWELL,
IN THE REIGN OF HENRY IV.

All the tenants of the Lord, in bondage, as well free as natives, in Norwell Woodhouse and Willoughby, whereof three only are natives, being charged to declare the truth, concerning the customs and services of their tenements, say, that every one holding a bovaté of land, or any messuage in the place of a bovaté, ought to plough one day in sowing time in the winter, receiving from the Lord, for that work, wheaten bread and peas to the value of threepence, and to harrow with one horse, receiving for the same, bread to the value of twopence; likewise he is bound to do the same services at Lent-sowing at the same price; also to weed with a hoe, for which he is to receive bread to the value of an halfpenny; he ought also together with his companions, to mow the Lord's meadows in Northyng, containing thirteen acres, for which he and the rest of

the mowers of the same meadow, whose number is twenty-four, shall eat in the Prebendal house as follows: first they shall have bread and beer, pottage, beef, pork, and lamb, for the first course; and for the second, broths, pigs, ducks, veal or lamb roasted; and after dinner, they are to sit and drink, and then go in and out of the hall three times drinking each time they return, which being done, they shall have a bucket of beer, containing eight flaggons and an half, which bucket ought to be carried on the shoulders of two men through the midst of the town, from the Prebendal house to the aforesaid meadow, where they are to divert themselves with plays the remainder of the day, at which plays the Lord shall give two pairs of white gloves. On the day following, the mowing shall be made into heaps, for which work they shall have from the Lord, fourpence only, to drink, and when the hay shall have become dry, all the twenty-four tenants shall carry the same unto the manse of the Prebend, and there

house it, for which they shall have, in bread, to the value of a penny per cart load, and each person assisting thereat (called treaders) shall have, for his work, bread, in value an halfpenny; and the aforesaid twenty-four tenants shall mow three acres of the Lord's meadow in the moor, and thus, with the tossers, carrying the hay from the same meadow, shall toss it once, and every one working thereat, from the Lord, bread, to the value of an halfpenny; and the Lord shall dispose of the rest; and every tenant holding an entire bovate of land, shall, with his companions, reap, &c. the Lord's corn, from the beginning to the end of Autumn, with two men, receiving from the Lord, each day, for every man at work, bread, to the value of one penny and three herrings: likewise every tenant shall carry two cart loads of corn from the fields of Norwell, to the manse of the Prebend, and shall not therefore receive, from the Lord, any thing; and, at the end of Autumn, the Lord shall give, to all his tenants so mowing, four-

pence, to drink, and one pair of white pigeons.

NORMANTON, which gives title to another of the Prebends in this Church, is a hamlet to **SOUTHWELL**; it belonged to it before the time of William the first. Its revenues arise from Lands in Normanton and Southwell, with a third part of the current tithes.

OXTON, about five miles west from **SOUTHWELL**, gives denomination to two more of the ancient Prebends in this Church. The Prebendary of Oxton, part the first, has lands in Oxton, Calverton, and Cropwell Bishop; the great tithes of Calverton, and an half of the tithes of Oxton and Blidworth. The Prebendary of Oxton, second part, has lands in Oxton, Calverton, and Cropwell, and some in Hickling; with the other part, or half, of the tithes of Oxton and Blidworth. The two Prebendaries of Oxton present alternately to the vicarages of Oxton, Calverton, and Cropwell Bishop.

WOODBOROUGH, or UDEBOROUGH, is a village lying about six miles south-west of **SOUTHWELL**. It furnishes one of the Prebends which were endowed in the earliest times of the Church. The revenues of it arise from lands in the parish of Woodborough, demised to a lessee on lease for three lives. The Church here exhibits many remains of magnificence, in particular, excellently painted glass.

MUSKHAM SOUTH, a village eight miles north-east of **SOUTHWELL**, makes another Prebend in the church of that place. This was one of the original foundations; its revenues arise from lands and tithes in South Muskham.

MUSKHAM NORTH, this Prebend is also one of those founded before the invasion of William the Norman. It is supported by lands in North Muskham, Holme and Bathley, together with the great tithes of Caunton, severally demised as before mentioned.

SACRISTA, this is the last of the ten ancient Prebends. Its revenues arise from lands in Southwell and Bleasby and the tenth part of the penticostal offerings.

BECKINGHAM, is a small village, thirty miles north-east of **SOUTHWELL**, this Prebend was founded by Thurston Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry the first. The revenues are furnished by lands and tithes, let on lease for three lives, in Beckingham, and a fourth part of an Estate at Edingley, held in common with the Chapter of **SOUTHWELL**.

LEVERTON, this Prebend was given at the same time as that of Beckingham, and was originally a part of it.

DUNHAM, is a village lying on the river Trent, above twenty miles north-east of **SOUTHWELL**. This Prebend was also founded by Thurston; its revenues consisting of lands and tithes in Dunham, and a part of the tithes of Morton.

HALLUGHTON or **HALTON**, is a small village about a mile and an half south-west of **SOUTHWELL**. This Prebend was founded by Roger archbishop of York in the reign of Henry II. This is called the Lay Prebend, from its not having any thing spiritual, but the tithe of its own lands.

RAMPTON, is a village near the river Trent, twenty miles north-east of **SOUTHWELL**. This Prebend was founded by Pavia Maluvel, daughter of Nigellus de Rampton, with the consent of her son Robert Maluvel, in the reign of John. Its endowment consists of land and tithes in Rampton, demised for three lives.

EATON or **IDLETON**, from its neighbourhood to the river Idle, is a village due north 18 miles from **SOUTHWELL**. This Prebend was founded by John, Archbishop of York, in the year 1289. Its revenues arise from lands and tithes within the parish.

The PREBENDARIES of the Collegiate Church of SOUTHWELL, according to seniority, in the year 1818.

The Rev. Henry Watkins,	<i>Preb. of Beckingham.</i>
..... William Becher,	}
Vicar General,	
..... J. Dealtry,	..... <i>Norwell 3 part.</i>
..... George Kelly,	..... <i>Normanton.</i>
..... William Smelt,	..... <i>Norwell Palace-hall.</i>
..... Henry Foster Mills,	..... <i>Oxton 2 part.</i>
..... Charles Wylde,	..... <i>Sacrista,</i>
..... John Eyre,	..... <i>Norwell Overhall.</i>
..... R. P. Goodenough,	..... <i>Halloughton.</i>
..... E. A. H. Drummond,	..... <i>Rampton.</i>
..... Richard Sutton,	..... <i>Oxton 1 part.</i>
..... Henry Smith,	..... <i>North Leverton.</i>
..... Samuel F. Dashwood,	..... <i>North Muskham.</i>
..... William Barrow,	..... <i>Eton.</i>
..... Brooke Boothby,	..... <i>Dunham.</i>
..... John Thomas Becher,	..... <i>South Muskham.</i>

George Hodgkinson Barrow, Esq. Register & Chapter Clerk.

Mr. James Nicholson, Apparitor.

PREBENDAL HOUSES.

There was anciently, a mansion house for the residence of each of the sixteen

Prebendaries, situated in the town of **SOUTHWELL**, of which, now only ten remain, and the majority of these, by an act of Parliament passed in the present reign for the sale and redemption of the land-tax, are alienated from the Church. The situations of those extant are as follows.

NORMANTON. A large house, situated north-east of the Residence house, rebuilt by the late lessee, Mrs. Tibson, relict of Jacob Tibson Esq. of **SOUTHWELL**, deceased, in a very elegant and substantial manner. It is now the freehold property of William Wylde Esq. who occupies and has very considerably enlarged the same. Mr. Wylde disposed of the yard, barn, and stable to the Rev. John Thomas Becher, the present proprietor.

NORWELL OVERHALL. A very large building, situated somewhat west of the north, from the north porch of the Church. The greater part of this pile is very old, but in tolerable repair: some new rooms fronting

the street were added by the late lessee Mrs. Clay, relict of the late Mr. Richard Clay, of SOUTHWELL. The present lessees are the very Reverend the Dean of Hereford, Dr. George Gretton, and the devisees in trust under the will of the late William Watson, Esq. of SOUTHWELL, lately deceased. Dr. Gretton and William Watson Esq. married Mary and Catharine, the two daughters of the said Mrs. Clay.

OXTON PART THE FIRST. A large handsome, and commodious house, surrounded by large gardens, orchard, and yard: it is now the freehold property of the late lessee, the Rev. William Becher, Vicar General of the Chapter of SOUTHWELL, and Prebendary of Woodborough, who occupies the same: these premises are situated north from the Chapter-house.

OXTON PART THE SECOND. This Prebendal house, stiled the Red Prebend, possibly from its being the first erected with

bricks, was, for a great number of years, divided into several small tenements: it had two gardens and a paddock belonging to it, containing about five roods of land. In 1802, the lease was disposed of in three lots, by James Hamer Esq. of Rochdale, in the County of Lancaster, in trust for Francois Mercier Esq. and Everilda his wife. The garden contiguous to the Sacrista Prebend, and bounded by the foot road, which runs quite through the premises was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Barrow, the present proprietor. Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, solicitor, his nephew, in the year 1811, built a very handsome house at the bottom, adjoining the street, on the site of two old shops. The paddock was purchased by Tuffin Shepherd Esq. but soon re-sold to the Rev. Dr. Barrow. The mansion house, with a large garden bounded by the said foot road, the Saracen's Head Inn, and an old house at the bottom, to the street, were bought by Mr. George Hawksley, Saddler, and Richard Phillips Shilton, jointly. The whole of the

three lots were enfranchised in 1808, and in 1804, a deed of partition was executed between the parties Shilton and Hawksley, The greater part of the new Assembly room stands on what was a part of this Prebendal Premises, and the back yard on the north side of the Saracen's Head was a portion of the same. The mansion house with the garden in front, much improved, remains in the occupation of the proprietor, Shilton, and several tenements, mostly new erections, on the back part, are let to tenants: Mr. George Hawksley occupies the remainder. The whole is situated north-west from the west door of the Church.

WOODBOROUGH. This Prebendal house is dwindled into a small tenement, situated on the east side of a close, adjoining the Prebend of Oxtou first part: and not far from the street: it stands north-west from the west door of the Church: the lessee is the Rev. Sherrard Becher, Rector of Great Markham.

MUSKHAM, NORTH. A handsome brick house, situated rather west of the north from the Chapter-house, built by the late lessee, Mr. Falkner of **SOUTHWELL**; the land contiguous is laid out in the most complete accommodations that can be conceived: it is now the freehold property of Mr. E. R. S. Falkner, only son to the former lessee, who has very considerably enlarged it.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH. A large old house, in tolerably good repair, and newly beautified in front. There are two spacious gardens, an extensive orchard, and several out buildings. These premises are situated due east from the Church, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Becher, widow of the late lessee and others, but the premises are enfranchised.

SACRISTA. Formerly a small ordinary house; but much improved by the late lessee Mr. Hutchinson. In 1798 it passed into the possession of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, now Prebendary of Eton, who has rendered it

still more commodious. This house stands in the middle of about an acre of land, and is situated very little to the north of the west, from the west end of the church.

RAMPTON. An old house, very greatly improved by the present lessee and occupier, William Smith, Esq. It stands in the middle of about five roods of land, well planted, and very ornamental. Its situation is due west from the Church.

DUNHAM. This house is ancient, and at different periods much improved. It has been several generations in the family of **LOWE**, is a spacious mansion, and very lately embellished in the most elegant style. It is enfranchised, and in the occupation of George Hodgkinson Barrow, Esq. who intermarried with the relict of Edward Richard Lowe, Esq. the late lessee. There are several out buildings, and it is surrounded by a large piece of ground, which is used as a garden and paddock. It stands a little to the south of the west, from the west end of the Church.

Concerning the situation of the remaining six Prebendal houses nothing beyond mere tradition is known, excepting that of NORWELL PALACE-HALL, which was, until the year 1790, a very large, extremely old and ruinous half timber house, at which time, with its extensive homestead, it became the property of Mr. W. Revill, Joiner, who enfranchised the whole, took down the mansion, and erected, two genteel houses, at an eligible distance from the street. The upper one is now the property of Henry Hawley, Esq. occupier; and the lower is the residence of Mr. Benjamin Hutchinson, who lately purchased the same, together with a commodious paddock contiguous to, and extending a considerable distance northward. In the direction of Mr. Hawley's house, to the north, Mr. Revill has built, for himself, a very comfortable dwelling, with a most excellent shop and other appendages, which, with a good garden abutting the street, spacious timber yard and large orchard are now in his own occupation. Not any of

these erections are on the site of the old Prebendal house, which stood nearly central. These premises are situated opposite the north porch of the Church.

The ancient situations of the other five Prebendal houses, (viz) Norwell, third part, Halloughton, Eaton, Leverton and Beckingham, are totally unknown. Tradition might, indeed, feebly support conjectures as to Norwell and Beckingham; but such materials are too fragile to be entrusted with historical superstructure.

THE SIX VICARS CHORAL.

Pope Alexander the third in the twelfth year of his pontificate, viz 1171, confirmed to the canons of the Church of Southwell, "their ancient liberties and customs, to wit, the same which the Church of York had of old, and was known to have then, and that the Churches of the Prebends, and also those belonging to the chapter, should be free from

all episcopal jurisdiction, and that they might institute fit VICARS in them without any contradiction, as the said Archbishops and Chapters of York ever suffered them and their predecessors to do."

The number of VICARS CHORAL, anciently, was sixteen, as well as the Prebendaries; each canon appointing his own vicar, and paying him for his choral duty. When the reduction took place, or on what occasion, is not, in any wise, certainly known, but it seems apparent the number must have been less than sixteen in the year 1379, by the extent of ground allotted to them for their habitations. The college formed a quadrangle, so small, that, when the reformation took place, and the clergy were allowed to marry, it could only be divided into six very indifferent houses: two on the south side; two on the north; and two on the west, with a gate-way between the two latter into the church-yard. The east was occupied by the hall of the college, as appears by a petition

of the Chapter to the Archbishop Lamlugh, in the year 1689, for leave to take it down, and to build a common house, for the Residentiaries, in its place, which was granted, and also permission to cut down a small quantity of his wood, in Norwood Park, to assist in the completion of their projected work.

In this hall, commons were provided for the Canons, VICARS, and *other members of the Church*, much in the same manner as meals are served up in the halls of colleges in the universities, at this day. At York, there yet remain many regulations by different Archbishops and Chapters, on the authority of Mr. Torre, for the mode and hours, of the VICARS dining, in the common-hall belonging to that body. In which are many restrictions, respecting the quantity of liquor to be drank, and the sex of the waiters to be admitted. As, at certain times, their vows of chastity seem to have been in danger of infringement by the too powerful stimulus of

female attendants, wherefore, by one of these regulations, a penalty of twenty shillings, a heavy tax indeed in those times, is imposed on any vicar who employs a waiter of that sex. And, from a decree of Archbishop John in the year 1293, there is rather more than ground for suspicion that the VICARS of SOUTHWELL were not a whit more phlegmatic than their brethren of York, as they were forbidden to have any *female waiters*, excepting those whose ages exempted them from probability of amorous inclination.

Previous to the year 1379, the habitation of the Vicars was seated immediately upon the east side of the brook, which runs through the town of SOUTHWELL, cutting the road at right angles, and bearing the appellation of Bullivant's Dike, from a person of that name, a skinner, who resided there about half a century ago. The reason of its removal, is given by Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, as follows, "*Alexander*, Archbishop of *York* and Legate, at the petition of

Richard de Chesterfeild canon of the collegiate Church of *Suthwelle*, in the year 1379, granted his license for the building of a new house for the habitation of the vicars in the Church yard, their old house being too remote; which house was afterwards *set out and appointed by the parishioners* to be erected in the east part of the said Church-yard." And Thoroton, in his Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, states that the vicars had "the college for their habitation at the east side of the Church-yard, upon part whereof, about the year 1379, at the charge of *Richard de Chesterfeild*, canon of this Church, it was builded; the remaining part of the said Church-yard being large enough for processions, and burials, and other things there to be done, and the house anciently built for their dwelling being old and ruinous, and situate far from the Church, and the way between dirty and deep,* that they could not so commodiously attend divine service,

* Which defect was not wholly remedied, till within a few years back.

but dwelt scattered abroad in the town, before the said building of it." The ground story of this building remained till the year 1780, four hundred and one years; it was originally only two stories high, the upper one of which was in the roof. In the year 1485, being much out of repair, this roof was taken down, at the expense of William Talbot, one of the canons, who, upon the bottom story, which was of stone, erected a superstructure of chambers, in the half-timbered mode, and over this a roof of moderate depth. Time having rendered these houses nearly uninhabitable, the Prebendaries of the church, with a most laudable generosity, subscribed a considerable sum of money, and began to rebuild the College, in 1780. The contributors to this undertaking, were to the number, and in proportions, following;—

<i>Right Hon. Earl of Harborough, formerly one of the Prebendaries of this church,</i>	} £. 200
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	£.
<i>Dr. Caryl, Preb.</i>	100
<i>Archbishop of York,</i>	50
<i>Dr. Rastall, Preb. and Vicar General,</i>	50
<i>Mr. Porter, Preb.</i>	30
<i>Mr. Caley, Preb.</i>	25
<i>Mr. Becher, Preb.</i>	25
<i>Mr. Oliver, Preb.</i>	24
<i>Dr. Thomas, Preb.</i>	21
<i>Mr. Jackson, Preb.</i>	21
<i>Dr. Peckard, Preb.</i>	20
<i>Mr. Laverack, Parish Vicar,</i>	20
<i>Dr. Wanley, Preb.</i>	15
<i>Dr. Cosper, Preb.</i>	15
<i>Mr. Watkins, Preb.</i>	10
<i>Mr. Hodgkinson, Regist.</i>	10

The amount of these contributions not being sufficient for the purpose, Dr. Ralph Heathcote lent to the Chapter, one hundred pounds for two years, without interest; which was, therefore, equal to a subscription of ten pounds. In 1781, Dr. Caryl died, and added, by his will, to his former bounty, on this

and many other occasions, a bequest to the Chapter of two hundred pounds, to be laid out in the repairs of the church, and the completion of the college. Soon after this, Mr. Willoughby succeeding to a Prebend in the church of SOUTHWELL, subscribed fifty pounds towards finishing of the College. Notwithstanding these liberal donations, the four vicars, resident in the College, were each at a very considerable expense, before their several houses were completely habitable.

It appears, by an ancient record, preserved in the WHITE BOOK of SOUTHWELL, that a more equable, and summary mode of raising contributions, for effecting public works, was pursued on a former occasion, for, in the year 1294, letters were dispatched by the Chapter to ALL the PREBENDARIES, calling upon them for the *seventh part of the profits of their stalls*, (according to the agreement in the last convocation to that effect) for the purpose of carrying on the various

undertakings in which they were engaged; and threatening them, if they neglected to appear immediately, and answer this summons, with *excommunication*.

The VICARS CHORAL had formerly lands of considerable value in the parishes of SOUTHWELL, Edingley, Farnsfield, Muskharn, and several other places in the neighbourhood. They were possessed also of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, and the Priory Alien of west Ravensdale, in that of Lincoln. Moreover, according to Thoroton, "they had likewise, in this county, the rectory of ~~Winesale~~, to which that of Broughton was united, and the union confirmed by the chapter of ~~York~~ in the year 1403, besides the ~~Summs~~ of 4*l.* *per annum* from the respective Prebendaries," which, indeed is still continued.

About the year 1393, most or all of the estates which they then possessed, were conveyed, by the Vicars to the Chapter, through

the medium of their friend, Richard de Chesterfeild; but under what inducement to the Vicars does not appear. It is, however, presumable they received some recompense, but whether immediately individual, or in which their successors were participant is not directly obvious, but somewhat like a strong conclusion may be drawn from the deed of conveyance still extant in the **WHITE-BOOK** or **SOUTHWELL REGISTER**, "one messuage in the borough of **SOUTHWELL**, late Quarrel's; one ditto late Cicely de Beskwood's; one in Milnegate late Webster's; two acres and one rood of land in **SOUTHWELL**, late Coll's; the moiety of a messuage in ditto, as also an acre of land late James'; four shillings annual rent issuing out of land in ditto, late Smyth's; half an acre in ditto, late William Westhorp's; two acres in **Nor-manton**, late Coll's; all which are of the see of the Archbishop of York. One messuage in **Easthorpe**, late Mandeville's; moiety of a messuage in ditto, late Essurtons; eight shillings rent issuing out of lands in Horse-

poole; one messuage near Burbeck, late Woderoue's; one toft, late Bulcoate's; and one toft, late Catte's; both in Easthorpe; one toft in Westhorpe, late Cross'; one messuage two tofts, seven bovates of land, ten acres of meadow, and sixteen shillings rent out of tenements in Halam, Edingley, Osmundthorpe, and Holbeck; one toft, three bovates of land, six acres of meadow, in the same towns, of divers fees; one messuage, five bovates of land, four acres of meadow, and five shillings and sixpence annual rent, issuing out of tenements in Kirklington, Edingley, Halam, Osmundthorpe, and Holbeck, of several fees; half an acre of land, late Farndon's; one acre, late Calverton's; in Halam and Edingley; one toft and two bovates in Normanton, late Brown's; three acres of land in Hockerton, late Coll's; one toft, fourteen acres of land, and four acres of meadow, in Holme and North Muskham; five acres of land, and five of meadow in the same town, and two shillings and fourpence annual rent issuing out of messuages in

Bleasby, Gourton, and Gipsmere." All these are conveyed to the Chapter, as it is expressed, "for the benefit of the Vicars Choral."

The general surrender to Henry VIII. at the time of the dissolution, involved all the estates and revenues that remained appropriated to the Vicars, Chauntry and other priests, and the lay officers of this church; and at its re-foundation, they were all of them comprehended in his charter of endowment, and settled on the Chapter; when, instead of the estates themselves, partial stipends out of the whole of the property, were appointed to be paid to the inferior members of the body.

Whilst the Vicars were possessed of estates, and their property was distinct from the Chapter, they had a common seal, for the transacting of their business, in the circumference of which were the words *Commune Sigillum Vicariorum Suxel.*

The salary of the Vicars Choral is now, and has long been, a fixed annual stipend amounting to fifteen pounds, payable quarterly by the Chapter: in addition to this, they have their choice of all the livings in the gift of the Chapter, according to their seniority in the church, next after the Prebendaries. There is not any restriction as to the number of preferments to be holden by the Vicars, excepting such as are imposed by the general law of the land, but by a decree of the Chapter passed in 1779, no Prebendary can hold more than one living in the patronage of the Chapter.

The VICARS CHORAL of the Collegiate Church of SOUTHWELL, in the year 1818;—

	A. D.
The Reverend Richard Barrow, B. D. <i>Surrogate</i> , ..	1774
..... William Bristoe,	1779
.. .. Charles Fowler, A. M.	1780
..... Henry Houson, A. M. <i>Parish Vicar</i> , ..	1782
..... James Footitt, A. M. <i>Schoolmaster</i> , .	1812
..... Henry Houson, Jun. A. M.	1813

PARISH VICAR.

The church of SOUTHWELL, is, like Ripon in Yorkshire, (the only two in the kingdom that are so,) both collegiate and parochial. The living of SOUTHWELL, or as it is called, the Parish Vicarage, is in the private patronage of the Prebendary of Normanton; but has been generally given to one of the members of the body. Its value is between fifty and one hundred pounds per annum, including the house, and a considerable garden, abutting on Bullivant's dike to east, and a small close adjoining the residence premises, west, the whole is entirely independent of the Chapter.

ORGANIST.

The statutable salary of this office is fifteen pounds *per annum* payable quarterly by the Chapter. The same person has generally the appointment of RECTOR CHORL,

with an annual salary of five pounds; of **AUDITOR** with a like salary, and several other perquisites, all of which have been considerably advanced. Mr. T. Spofforth has enjoyed these offices nearly 60 years.

SINGING MEN OR LAY VICARS,

Are the officers next in order: they are six in number, pursuant to the constitution; but a few years since were reduced, in order to augment the salaries of the remainder. The statutable salary is 10*l.* per annum,

	Admitted.
Mr. Edward Miller, (Verger and Parish Clerk	
the last 20 years)	1773
....Richard Thompson	<i>Bass</i> , 1802
....Abraham Taylor	<i>Bass</i> , 1809
....William Holmes	<i>Tenor</i> , 1809
....Joseph Stanley	<i>Counter Tenor</i> , 1809

The four last, only, are on duty in this department, Mr. Miller through age not being in voice.

Mr. William Cook, Dog-whipper and Sexton.

CHAUNTRIES.

Thoroton under the head of SOUTHWELL, says, "In this Church were many Chauntries founded, and those Priests had also lands in common, and a house on the north-west side of the Church-yard for their residence, which is now in lease to *Mr. Robert Butler*, and his dwelling house."

By an inquisition taken in the year 1372, under the authority of Archbishop Thoresby, before the Prior of Thurgarton, and Master John Crophill, canon of this Church; it was declared upon oath, that there were in the Church of SOUTHWELL *nine Chauntries*, these at subsequent periods were enlarged to a number too great to particularize. Some very splendidly and others most meagerly endowed. A few of the most striking peculiarities, may not be unacceptable to the reader. In the reign of Henry III. were founded, by Robert de Lexington,

canon of this Church, two chauntries at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, for the health of his own soul and those of his ancestors, for the souls of King John, of Brian de Insular, of his father, mother, brothers, sisters, *parents*, friends, parishioners, all his benefactors, and for all the faithful departed; and also for all the living for whom *he was any way obliged to pray*, or of whom he had ever received any thing, either willingly or *against their wills*;" for which performance he bestowed the Church, and some lands in Barneburgh near Doncaster, upon the Chapter of SOUTHWELL, " for augmenting the divine worship in that Church, and the sustenance of two Priests, two Deacons and two Sub-deacons, to minister in their order, and to follow the choir as Vicars according to the order of Archbishop Walter, dated at Oxton, in the twenty-sixth year of his Pontificate; and likewise to pay half a mark, yearly, to find lights, ornaments, and other necessities for the said altar; and to find *twenty-seven pounds of wax to make one*

light for the great altar, and *thirteen pounds to make two*, to burn on the day of his passion and translation, and otherwise as occasion shall require." About the same time, another Chauntry was founded at the same altar, by the same person, "for the soul of the said founder, and for the souls of his father, mother, brothers, sisters, *parents*, ancestors, successors, parishioners, benefactors, and all the faithful." The priest who did the service was directed "sometimes to *read*, and sometimes to *sing*, whichever excited most *devotion*."

In the year 1260, Richard de Sutton, Canon of SOUTHWELL, founded a Chauntry at the altar of St. Peter. The Vicars of the Church granted him, by their instrument, sealed with their common seal, together with that of the Chapter, for themselves and their successors, that, so often as mass for the dead brethren and benefactors of that Church, should be celebrated, there should be a *special prayer* for him the said Richard de

Sutton, and Alicia his mother, and that they would find a *wax light* to burn for *his soul*, at the mass of our lady, daily there celebrated, *for ever*. In the reign of Ed. III. Robert Woodhouse founded a Chauntry in the Church of SOUTHWELL, and endowed it with about *one hundred acres of Land* in Norwell and Willoughby.

At the re-endowment of the Church, after the reformation, the revenues, which had belonged to the society of Chauntry Priests, were transmitted to the Chapter; and amongst the rest, their ancient college, at the north-west corner of the Church-yard.

ALTARS.

There were many Chauntry Chapels, in different places in the Church of SOUTHWELL, each furnished with its particular Altar, amongst which were the following;—

St. Mary, the tutelar Saint.

St. Peter.

St. Thomas the Martyr.

St. John the Baptist.

St. Stephen.

St. Nicholas.

St. John the Evangelist.

St. Mary Magdalene.

BELLS.

About the year 900, Bells were first hung up in Churches, by order of Pope John IX. for the alledged purposes, by the ringing them, of driving away *evil spirits*, and affording protection against *thunder and lightning*. The first cast in England, was under the direction of Turkytel, Chancellor in the reign of Edmund the pious (941 to 948.) His successor improved the art, and caused the first tunable set, to be put up at Croyland Abbey about the year 960 (1 Edgar.)

The earliest account of Bells, appertaining to **SOUTHWELL**, is, that *Alfric Puttoc*, the 22d Archbishop of York, who was appointed to that see in 1023 (7 Canute) gave two

large Bells to the Church of SOUTHWELL, a present, says *William* of Malmsbury "of a miraculous and singularly magnificent kind." By whom, or at what subsequent time or times, these two were increased to eight, is not even guessed at by tradition. During the conflagration which happened in 1711 (of which more hereafter) the Bells were so much injured, that re-casting became necessary, which operation was performed in 1721, as appears by the following inscriptions on the peal.

- 1st BELL. Abraham Ruddall of Gloucester cast us all. 1721.
 2nd Peace and Good Neighbourhood.
 3rd Prosperity to this Town.
 4th Prosperity to our Benefactors.
 5th From Lightning and Tempest good Lord deliver us!
 6th Prosperity to the Chapter.
 7th Prosperity to the Church of England.
 8th I to the Church the Living call,
 And to the Grave do summon all.

The peal, though formerly estimable in a high degree, is now miserably deficient, a part of the side of the fifth Bell, having

fallen out while ringing, some years since; it was soon after taken down, and in that state remains; the only pious ejaculation in the whole catalogue of labels is therefore rendered nugatory, as far as bell-metal efficacy goes, but the *toasts*, far more eligible to the taste of the ringers, still keep their ground.

THE ORGAN,

Which underwent a more severe fate than its less harmonic neighbours, being totally destroyed, was rebuilt by a German, of the name of Smith, a man very eminent in his profession, as the superior excellency of the instrument fully demonstrates.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

Very few of these ancient relics now remain in the Church of *SOUTHWELL*; and of those few, some are involved in much obscurity, and others removed, when the before-

mentioned alterations took place, from their original situations. The first worthy of notice, is in the north-aisle of the anti-choir, apparently, the *oldest* in the church, and *probably* belonging to some person of the first consequence. Its form is that of a modern coffin, and stands under a circular arch, in the thickness of the wall. From this circumstance, it may be reasonably supposed to be coeval with it, as the arch is of the same species of architecture, with that of the north-aisle. It is thought not *improbable*, the remains of Aldred, the 24th Archbishop of York, who died in 1069, (3 W. I.) are deposited here ; but the reasons assigned for the conjecture, are only these, *that he was a great benefactor to Southwell, and that the place of his interment is no where recorded with certainty.*

Opposite to this, in the south-aisle, is a plain blue stone making part of the pavement, round the margin of which is a short inscription, the only legible part whereof

contains the name of **Wilhelmus Booth**, ob. 1464. This was William Booth (the 51st Archbishop) He was buried in St. John's Chapel, of which he was the founder, and from whence this stone was, at some time after, removed.

Near to this stone, fixed in the wall of the south-aisle, is an altar tomb, erected to the memory of Lawrence Booth, (the 53d Archbishop) half brother to the last mentioned Booth, who died in 1480, (19 Ed. IV.) Close to this, stood the Chapel of St. John, afterwards converted into a Grammar School; from which, it appears, the former stone was removed to its present situation, at the time of its demolition: thus the founder was turned out of doors, while his more, perhaps, prescient brother retains his station in the wall, the outside of whose tomb forms a part of its face.

In the choir, under a large blue stone, on a part of which formerly stood the pulpit,

was interred, Thomas de Corbridge, the 40th Archbishop, who died in the year 1303 (31 Ed. I.) His full length effigy in brass, was inserted in it, but long since sacrilegiously torn off.

Canopied by an elegant gothic arch, towards the north-east angle, was another altar tomb, with a full length figure upon it, robed in pontificals, but the head wanting. This was *supposed* to have been erected for Godfrey de Ludham the 35th Archbishop, who died in 1264, (48 Henry III.)

Within the rails, near to the altar, on the north side, stood the monument of Archbishop Sandys; it is composed of raw plaster, some times called alabaster, the effigy of the Archbishop is placed on it in a supine posture. On the front are represented his widow and nine children kneeling; he was the 63d Archbishop, and died in 1588 (30 Eliz.) This tomb now occupies a part of what is termed the Vicars' vestry.

On the floor of the ante-choir are many scattered fragments of antiquity, but rendered by time and collision illegible.

The only monuments affixed to the walls of the Church are in memory of the Rev. Benj. Cooper, A. M. Parish Vicar of SOUTHWELL, who died in 1741, the Rev. Francis Herbert Hume, A. M. one of the Prebendaries, who died in 1807, and Miss Ann Porter, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Porter, A. M. one of the Prebendaries, she died in 1806.

In the summer of 1817, a noble tomb was built in the Church-yard, to perpetuate the memory of Elizabeth Lucas, wife of the Reverend William Becher, Prebendary of Woodborough, and Vicar General. Its structure is at once simple, but dignified, entirely plain, as every thing of that description ought to be. The tablet bearing an inscription, is charged with letters of highly embossed antique charac-

ters; the workmanship of which is exquisitely finished: the whole creates in a beholder, the mingled sensations of pleasure and awe in an indescribable degree. The projector of this first rate sepulchral ornament, was Mr. Richard Ingleman, the architect, after whose designs, the House of Correction, the Assembly Room, and the Workhouse were erected.

ANCIENT CHAPELS.



There were formerly five Chapels in the parish of SOUTHWELL, of which scarcely any vestiges remain. One stood at the bottom of Easthorpe, in, or near, what is now a Close called Palmer's Yard, from the circumstance of Sir Matthew Palmer building a mansion thereon, in the last century but one.

A second Chapel stood about half a mile from the former, in a large enclosure contiguous to the road called Crow-lane, leading from Southwell to Easthorpe Pasture. There are several pieces of land at this day, supposed to occupy its site or vicinity, called Chapel-dale Closes.

A third Chapel, was in the hamlet of Normanton, remains of the walls are still

visible, and form part of a barn adjoining to the farm yard of Mr. James Cozens.

A fourth Chapel, was situated contiguous to the Well dedicated to St. Catharine, as before mentioned.

A fifth Chapel, there are good reasons for supposing, stood very near the line of boundary between Burgage and Farthing-street, nearly adjoining to the Manor-house, on the south side.

About forty years since, a large stone building was removed from the upper end of what is called the Hill Close, (at the corner abutting upon Burgage Hill) which had somewhat the appearance of a Chapel, but even tradition is silent on this head.

THE FREE SCHOOL,



Is an endowment by Edward the Sixth, of ten pounds *per annum*, out of the Exchequer, payable at Midsummer; in aid of which, twelve pounds more are paid quarterly by the Chapter. It is always enjoyed by one of the Vicars Choral. In the year 1785, the room hitherto used as a library and grammar school, (formerly Archbishop Booth's chapel) situated at the south-west corner of the Church, being considered as a deformity, was taken down; and in the year 1791, a very large and commodious room was erected, on a piece of ground belonging the Church-yard, at the south-west corner, for the latter purpose; in the front thereof, is placed, over the centre window, a square stone, inscribed, "This school erected by

the Rev. Magnus Jackson, Master and Vicar Choral, 1791." In the year 1802, a vacancy falling in the college, on the death of the Rev. R. Cane, Mr. Jackson relinquished the school, and removed thither, where he remained till his death, which happened the 13th of February, 1813; a tomb was raised to his memory, near the south wall of the Church-yard, and almost opposite to the remains of Booth's monument. Any boy born in the parish, is entitled to a classical education in this school. The residence of the Master, is in a large old building named the Chauntry, situated at the north-west corner of the Church-yard. The Rev. James Foottit is the present master.

DR. KETON'S FOUNDATION.



There are two Scholarships, and two Fellowships, founded in St. John's College, at Cambridge, in 1531, the 22d year of Henry VIII. by a Dr. Keton, Canon of Sarum, to be presented by the said Dr. Keton and Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, then one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, during their lives ; and after their decease, by the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the said College, to persons who shall have served as Choristers of the Chapter of Southwell. Chicanery has, upon sundry occasions, given rise to litigation on this subject. About forty years since, one of Keton's Fellowships became vacant ; two candidates appeared, of the names of Wood and Abson. They had both been choristers regularly chosen, and

both scholars of St. John's; the choice of the college fell on Abson; Wood appealed to the Visitor, alledging as cause, that his opponent was only a nominal chorister, never sang, and did not constantly attend the duty of the Church. This accusation appearing to the Visitor to be founded on fact, he, accordingly, superseded the election of Abson, considering his apparent service, as a chorister, in the light of a fraud upon the foundation, and placed Wood in possession of the Fellowship,

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.



This magnificent pile of building, noble even in ruin, was situated about thirty yards from the south side of the Church. By the present remains, a competent idea may be formed of its ancient extent and grandeur. The state rooms may easily be supposed to have been to the east; the lodging apartments, to the south; the offices, to the west; and the chapel and great hall, to the north. This venerable edifice was erected by Kemp, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry VI. The great hall, has long been converted into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied as a very respectable seminary for young ladies, under the direction of Mrs. Williams. In the remaining part, now called the court chamber, the

Justices of the SOKE of SOUTHWELL hold their sessions ; it is lighted from the west, by a large gothic window, an indispensable ornament in those days, to places of worship and public resort. At the east end, are the arms of the founder, projected on the breast of an angel ; he bore three corn sheaves, in allusion to his origin, which was that of a husbandman's son, of Rye, in Sussex. Notwithstanding this obscurity, his progressive promotions were most extraordinary ; being successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London ; advanced to the Pontificate of York, in 1425, and translated to that of Canterbury, in 1452, where he died the year after. He was much in favor at Rome, and twice preferred to the dignity of Cardinal, by different titles. He was not only proficient in divinity and law ; being once if not twice Lord Chancellor of England ; but his skill in diplomacy is recorded on various occasions. He left, at his death, the character of a learned, liberal, and amiable Prelate.

The spacious gothic window, at the south-east corner of the Palace, is said to have lighted a vast library; that at the east, is supposed to have belonged to a chapel, of equal extent, as it is surmounted by a cross. There are scarcely any vestiges of the offices, the quadrangle where most of them stood, was, for some time, a pleasant and romantic bowling green; but the ground has for several years been employed to a far more useful purpose, by the present occupier the Rev. Richard Barrow, who has converted it into a productive garden.

The Archbishops, who are supposed to have been the chief contributors to the building of the Palace, were Corbridge, Kemp, William and Lawrence Booth, Rothelam, Wolsey and Sandys. The last of these spent the greater part of his time here, after his translation to the see of York, being the last who did so. It, most probably, was the lodging of King Charles on his two visits to SOUTHWELL in 1642, as also on that in 1645.*

* Where the QUEEN and CAVENDISH lodged, jointly

When he arrived at SOUTHWELL in 1646, it was occupied by the Scotch Commissioners, who were the last of its civil inhabitants, of consequence. From that time, *Ravage* was the order of the day, and Cavaliers, Roundheads, and Covenanters, alternately exercised their several abilities with such effect, that, when soon after the surrender of Charles at the Saracen's Head, an order from the Parliament was sent down for its dismantling, very little was found undone. This, no doubt, is correct in respect of whatever was conveniently portable. As to the stone, most likely the industrious inhabitants, would be at the pains of clearing the ground for some useful purpose or other; and, it is thought by some, "were every feather stuck in its own wing," many a mansion in the town would *totter at its base*.

or separately, during their two days stay at SOUTHWELL, with their army in 1643, is not known; but it was at this juncture their sorrowful parting took place. It would seem as though she had a presentiment of his fate, he being killed very soon after near Gainsbro', at the head of his regiment, engaging a party commanded by Cromwell, who was then rising into notice.

THE PARKS.



At the time when SOUTHWELL PALACE was the residence of the Archbishops, its magnificence and hospitality were in their zenith. The Prelates had four Parks in its vicinity ;—SOUTHWELL or the LITTLE or NEW PARK ; HOCKERWOOD PARK ; HEXGREAVE PARK ; and NORWOOD PARK.

SOUTHWELL, OR THE LITTLE, OR NEW PARK.

This is situated contiguous to the Palace, and was purchased by Cardinal Wolsey ; there are still visible, on the north side, many traces of building foundations, and the deep indents of, what were formerly, two very large fish-ponds. In this Park, was the famous

LORD'S WELL, from which the town is said to have taken its name. What time it remained open and entire, after the demolition of the Palace, is not known; but for many years it stood in four divisions, and some parts of it were used, to the great accommodation of the inhabitants, as a common pasture. In 1795, a subdivision took place, by order of the then lessees, by which the common interest was swallowed, in a great measure, by individuality. It must, however, be allowed, that by the drainage arising from this measure, the land has been astonishingly improved, and is at this time, little inferior to any in the neighbourhood. **SOUTHWELL PARK** contains about 132 Acres, and is now demised by the Chapter to the very Reverend the Dean (Woodhouse) of Litchfield, and the Reverend Godfrey Heathcote, of **SOUTHWELL**, under a lease for 21 years, renewable every seven. It is a remarkably pleasant place, and some of the best houses in the town are seated immediately on its south and west borders.

HOCKERWOOD PARK.

According to Thoroton, "King *Edward* the Sixth, the sixth of January, 3 E. VI. (1550) granted to *John* Earl of ~~Marwick~~, (amongst other hereditaments) the farm of land, called ~~Hokerwood~~, or ~~Hokerwood~~ ~~Park~~, containing 120 acres."

It was held by the family of Wood, for a great number of years, one of whom in 1809, disposed of his interest in the lease to Thomas Maltby, Esq. of Nottingham, the present lessee. This Park is situated about a mile to the north-east of SOUTHWELL.

HEXGREAVE PARK.

WALTER GREY, Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry III. bought, at a great price, from several persons, and gave for the use of his successors, Bockkesgrove Park, afterwards called Beckkesgrave and Hex-

greave, as stated in Thoroton. "~~Hex~~grave 'tis likely, was made by *Walter*, Archbishop of ~~York~~, in the time of H. III. because then it was called the wood of ~~Hex~~grave, concerning which *Thomas de Bella aqua*, and likewise *Robert de Bella aqua*, quit-claimed all their right to the said Archbishop in the said wood, and released all the ditch, with the wood upon it, between the said wood, and the field of ~~Hex~~terlington, the like did *Hugh Picot*, for ten marks, and a nag of three marks price, received by him of the said Archbishop." Hexgreave Park is situated nearly four miles to the north-east of ~~SOUTH~~-WELL, it is, by far, the largest of the four, containing about 700 acres, and was computed in an old survey taken in the time of Henry VIII. to be five miles in compass. It is divided into two large farms, called *upper Hexgreave* and *lower Hexgreave*, the present lessees and occupiers of the former are Messrs. Ingall and Reynolds, and of the latter Mr. Richard Milward; the whole of the premises are in the parish of ~~SOUTH~~WELL,

although separated from the town by parts of the parishes of Halam, Edingley and Kirklington. The remains of an encampment may be traced, in a piece of ground at Hexgreave, but, to what particular people it owed its origin, antiquarians have not decided.

NORWOOD PARK,

Is situated about half a mile to the west of SOUTHWELL, contains about 100 acres of excellent land, with a considerable quantity of very ancient timber, its modern plantations are happily arranged, and upon the whole are agreeably picturesque; a deficiency of water is the only chasm in this pleasing scenery. Thoroton treats thus briefly on it, "~~Norwood~~ *Park*, was purchased in the late unhappy time by Mr. Edward Cludd, who built a pretty brick house upon it, and since his Majesty's return, is become tenant to the Archbishop, as I guess." * This Park has

* Thoroton's book was published 1677, and Cludd died in 1672.

never been divided ; but remains in the same state as when enjoyed by the luxurious Archbishops, except its enlargement by recent purchases. Probably, for some time after the death of Cludd, no one inhabited the house he had built here, for it is not likely he would in any wise accommodate the Archbishop further than suited his own convenience, he therefore, on the re-establishment of episcopacy, took a lease of the Park and Mansion (which he had built on the faith of his purchase from parliament) only for the term of his own life. This appears probable, as the estate was in the hands of the prelate Lamplugh, in the year 1690, who, at that time gave liberty to the Chapter to take down and sell a quantity of timber, from this Park, for the purpose of, in part, defraying the expense of the Residence house, then building. In the beginning of the last century it was in the possession of William Burton, Esq. who, after much improving the house, disposed of the lease in 1731, to Edward Becher, Esq. from whom it was

bought in 1747, by Sir Samuel Gordon, Bart. It was purchased again in 1764, of him, by John Sutton, Esq. who took down the old house, erected by Cludd, and built an elegant mansion, in a superior situation.* This John dying without issue, the family estates devolved to his brother Richard, who, in 1778, obtained an act of parliament, enabling him to exchange certain freehold lands (lately purchased by him of the Earl of Chesterfield) lying contiguous to the town of SOUTHWELL known by the name of Little Field, with the See of York, for Norwood Park. By these means the family mansion and estate were rendered freehold. The death of the late Sir Richard Sutton happened in 1802, he left a grandson of the same name born in 1798, and consequently approaching the last stage of his minority.

* The site of Cludd's house, according to an ancient inhabitant of SOUTHWELL, who remembers well being employed in the gardens, when a boy, was on part of the land now occupied by what is called the middle pond.

MODERN CHAPELS.



A small Chapel was erected in Westgate, by a Society of Methodists, in the year 1810, on the south-east corner of a close, belonging to Mr. Thomas Neep, of Epperstone, who gave the land; and on the opposite side, somewhat further towards Westhorpe, on the premises of Mr. Lodge Williamson, a barn was soon after converted into a Meeting-house, by the Anabaptists. As toleration in religious matters, is granted by the legislature, these, and all other people who chuse, have an undoubted right to its indulgence. Man should not presume to interfere between the Creator and his Creature.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.



About the year 1787, several of these Institutions were opened, and the attendant expenses defrayed by annual subscriptions. They have, for some time past, been very properly consolidated, and in one congregated body placed under the patronage of the indefatigable Miss Andriana Becher, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Becher, who, with several inhabitant young ladies, attend regularly, every Sunday morning at the Sessions Chamber, in the old Palace, for the purpose of communicating instruction.

The Dissenters have also Sunday Schools, in their respective Chapels, before mentioned.

EASTHORPE.



This division of the town, as well as Westhorpe, have, as far back as authority can be traced, been held as hamlets to **SOUTHWELL**: but a doubt may be started whether they were not, originally, distinct villages, before the existence of that place. The real name of both places is Thorpe, which in Saxon signified a village, or dwelling-place; and was so written only one hundred and forty years since.

The precise place, on the banks of the Trent, where Paulinus baptized, is not any where pointed out, but it is very likely, if such a ceremony actually did occur, some of the inhabitants of Thorpe to East, or Thorpe to the West, would be present. The erection of a building, for the purpose of

divine worship, might be proposed, and the interval between these villages, represented as a very proper situation for the purpose. A church, or something like one, was raised, a well is found, conveniently adjacent, lying to the South, and perhaps used for the immersion of converts. Habitations, would of course, soon surround the new building, others would be attached to these, and in process of time, streets would be formed, and what was a forest or morass between the two Thorpes, assume the form of a distinct town. This may be deemed mere hypothesis, but when it is duly weighed, that the name of *South Well*, was only accidental, and the appellation of the other places essential to congregated families, perhaps it may not be condemned as absolutely chimerical. Other reasons might be adduced, which are discoverable by an attentive perusal of this work.

Thoroton says, but without giving a date,
“ *S. William de Wydington*, Knight, founded

a Chauntry at his Chapel of *St. Nicholas*, in *Est Thorp*, during his own life, but after that at the altar of *St. Nicholas* in the Church of *SOUTHWELL*." And half a page further, the three divisions of the predeal tithes. The town and fields of *Southwell*, with the Hamlets of *Est Thorp*, *West Thorp*, and *Portmantou*, are one part.

The owners in *Southwell* and *East Thorpe* in 1622, are said to have been, *Gervase Lee*, Esq. *Matthew Palmer*, Gent. *Ed. Wymondswold*, Esq. *John Alvie*, *John Banes*, *Henry Ballard*, Gent. *William Ballard*, Gent. *George Lacock*, Gent. *Ed. Manysty*, Gent. *Robert Porter*, *Francis Wyld*, *Francis Dodson*, *Richard Blackbourne* and *Richard Turner*, besides the Church and Prebendaries.

Amongst these, it is only known with certainty that *Lee*, *Palmer* and *Wymondswold* had each a mansion in *Easthorpe*, and all these families are now extinct in both places.

Forty years ago, the general appearance of Easthorpe, was wretched in the extreme, the road deep and consequently dirty, the houses mostly thatched, and often in very bad repair, but about the year 1795, a Gentleman of the name of Tuffin Shepherd from the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray, became a proprietor by the purchase of premises then in possession of E. R. Lowe, Esq. A large and very substantial mansion, supposed to have been built by one of the family of Lee, was, by his order, taken down, and, on a different site, was erected his present, very neat habitation, and another good house on the north side of the said premises, now the property of R. Lowe, Esq. On the opposite side the street other purchases were made by the same Gentleman, on which the dwellings now the property of Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Calver, and Miss Caroline Berdmore Fowler, were raised, all remarkably well built, convenient houses, with walled gardens, attached. A range of build-

ings, in the same style, occupied as appendages to a farm, were purchased by Mr. Jeremiah Nicholson, Builder, of the same enterprizing person, from which, and on other parts of the premises, arose his commodious house, and extensive arrangements for business. Numerous other contiguous improvements, owe their origin to the same public spirited projector. In fine, Tuffin Shepherd, Esq. may be justly stiled the founder of MODERN EASTHORPE. The district of SOUTHWELL extends to a narrow lane which connects Easthorpe with Burgage.

There are evident signs of this district having extended much further to the east, than its present occupancy. In the close where Palmer's house stood, are many vestiges of foundations; and in the adjoining one called Long's Croft numerous others, bearing ample tokens of street regularity. This probably was its ancient termination. In the middle of the northern side of these last men-

tioned, is a projecting square, on which, perhaps it would not be hazarding too much, to decide, the Chapel stood, it immediately commanding that range of land now known by the name of Chapel-dale.

WESTHORPE.



Ancient records are barren of information concerning this hamlet, the name of *de Westhorpe*, sometimes does occur, it is true, but not connected with any event worthy of notice. The Reverend William Claye, is owner of a very extensive tract of land, of which he is also the occupier. The ancient family of Clay of SOUTHWELL have also considerable property in this district. An old farm house about the centre of the place, lately repaired, has a stone inserted in its front, on which is the following ambiguous inscription. Old Westhorpe Hall, repaired by Miss Launder and Mrs. Norton, 1812.

Westhorpe, within a few years has been

much improved, and much remains still that might be done.

The elevated land, though now enclosed, between Westhorpe and Southwell, still retains, what appears to have been, the ancient name of Buck-hill; probably from its being a favorite rendezvous for those animals, when in an open state.

BURGAGE.



This division of the town is seated on an éminence, and delightfully pleasant: the extensive east and south-east views from the Hill close, of the Trent vale, Newark, Lincoln, and Belvoir Castle, are finely contrasted by those of the north and north-west, where the woods of Kirklington, Winkburne and Cherville, wave their umbrageous heads. The adjoining lands are of the first quality as pasture; the road firm and sound, and the breezes inhaled on the brow of Hockerton hill, peculiarly adapted to the averting from the patient's lip "the nauseous draught."

Tradition, which is not always to be spurned at, says, Burgage was formerly of much greater extent in size and population

than at present. What was the occasion of its destruction, and the æra when it happened are equally unknown. Antiquarian enthusiasm, a few years back, amused itself with the foundation of a whole street running from west to east, to the eye of *common mortals*, there is not any visible foundation of the kind. A street called *Milne Gate*, has been before mentioned, such an one is perfectly applicable to the situation of *Burgage*, but its direction must necessarily have been from south to north, and might extend to the Mill, which is of very ancient standing indeed. If there were a street called *Milne Gate*, it must have belonged to *Burgage*, and if one, it is reasonable to suppose there were more. Not an inhabitant of the town has the most distant idea where *Potter Gate*, or *Prest Gate* was situated, yet the fact is incontrovertible that they, once, were a part of the town of *SOUTHWELL*. It is not easy, after the lapse of centuries, to conceive, wherein the extension of the ancient *Burgage*, lay, if it did exist, it must have been

in breadth, as the length, seems to have been terminated, for several ages at least, by a large and very antique timber mansion, built it is said, by one of the family of Ireland, long resident in SOUTHWELL, but now extinct. This habitation, which went by the name of *Food-hall*, though formerly it may be supposed to have been known by a more genteel appellation, was taken down in the year 1798, by order of Richard Stenton, Esq. the then owner. It was situated, at what is now the foot of the green, on the upper part of a close of considerable length, and extended nearly to the Water Mill. Almost at the bottom is a small island moated round, doubtless coeval with the mansion. The turnpike road to Hockerton and Mansfield, is made by the side of this close, and leads over the Greet at the Water Mill, this part of the road, which is ancient and now known by the name of Mill Lane, bids fairer for Milne Gate, than any other place. As to the absence of vestiges, that is not of the least weight, for when the agriculturist began to feel the

intrinsic value of such superior soil, labour would not be spared to abate such, in his eye, unprofitable nuisances. Much property has been advantageously expended, in the obtaining, and enjoyment of this salubrious situation, and if the metaphor may be allowed, it might not be inaptly stiled the court end of the town. The principal houses, in point of standing, are those of Major General Clay, S. Oliver, Esq. (occupied by John Leacroft, Esq.) the Reverend John Thomas Becher, the Manor house, (rebuilt by Mr. E. R. S. Falkner,) Mrs. Burland, Mrs. Pigot, and the House of Correction, of which last, a more minute description will be given.

Burgage is a distinct manor, with some peculiar customs and privileges, and a Court Leet is holden by the Archbishop's steward, regularly, every Whit-Thursday and St. Thomas' day, in the Manor house, where all trespassers on the rights of the Burgagers are liable to presentation and amercement. The proprietors of lands and houses in the

district of Burgage, have right of common on what is called the Green, a central piece of ground containing about two acres. Within the memory of some of the older inhabitants, there was, at the water mill, a now useless machine, known by the name of *ducking stool*, wherein ladies, who "overstepped the modesty of nature," in their declamations, or perhaps, more properly, *shewed too much of the animal*, were secured, and treated with a little salutary aquatic purgation. Whether this be the age of gynæcocracy, or that civilization, amongst its manifold wonders, has atchieved the feat, is not here to be agitated; but certain it is, the descendants of "heaven's last, best gift" enjoy at SOUTHWELL, the privilege of speech, with all its rights and members, free from all let, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever.

PUBLIC WORKS.

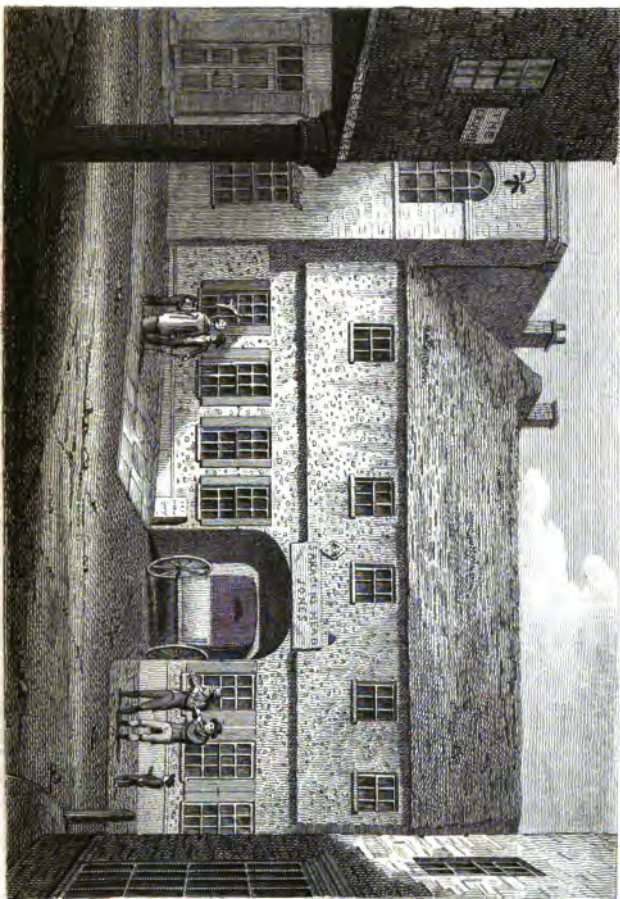


In treating of these, though perhaps this edifice was not originally built for that purpose, yet from its antiquity, and the great number of years it has been appropriated to the accommodation of the inhabitant and traveller, priority of attention is claimed by

THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN.

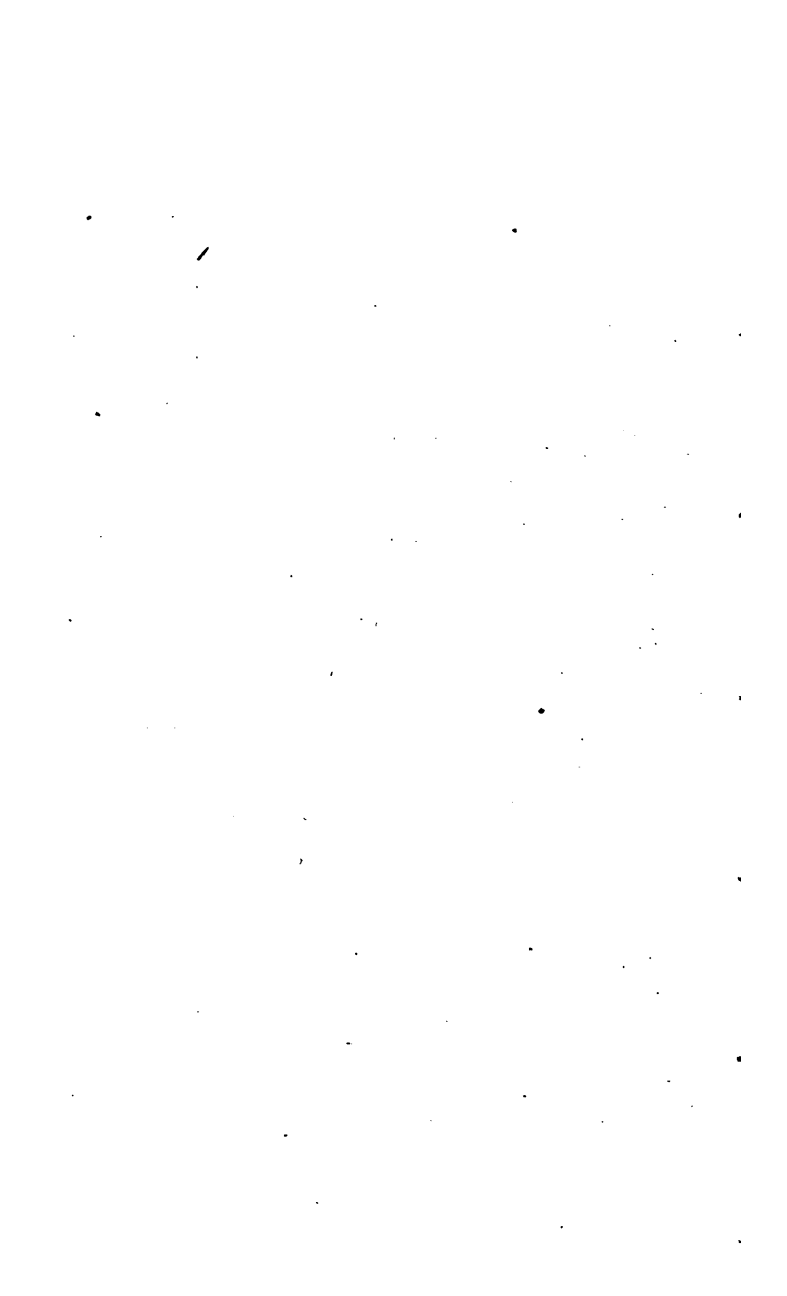


This house seems to have excited the attention of Thoroton in a particular degree, the following is a transcript from his History on the subject. "There is in **SOUTHWELL** a chief Inn, now and long since, called the *Saracen's Head*, which being an escheat,



THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN.

W. J. Smith



Thomas [Arundel] Archbishop of York, gave to *John Fysher* of the Borough of Southwall, and to *Margaret* his Wife, and their heirs, by the name of a Messuage lying between the mansion of the Prebend of Oxton and Crophille, and the Messuage sometime *Henry Atte Barre's* in Southwell, by his Deed bearing date 20th, October 19 R. II. (1396).

This *John* is most frequently stiled Master *John de Southwell* alias *Fysher*, and so was *John* his son, who, it seems, died without issue. For *Thomas Suthwell*, clerk, conveyed all the lands and tenements in Southwell, Upton and Halum, which descended to him by right of inheritance after the death of *John Fysher* of Southwell his father, and of *Margaret* his wife, his mother, to certain Feoffees, reserving to himself and his heirs nine shillings sterling yearly, to be paid at Lammas, with a clause of distress, which said rent of nine shillings he afterwards passed to *John Gunthorp*,

Thomas Urkyll and *Robert Billesfeild*, Chaplains, and their heirs, to whom, 28 H. VI. (1450,) *Henry Gobet* of SOUTHWELL, and *Isabel* his wife, then holding the possession of the said lands and tenements, confirmed it on condition that they should cause an *Obit** to be celebrated among the Vicars of the Quire of the Collegiate Church of the blessed *Mary* of SOUTHWELL, for the souls of the said *Thomas Suthwell*, and of his father and mother, and for the souls by name of the said *Henry* and *Isabel*, of *John Wymeswold* and *Margaret* his wife, and of *John Chamberlen*, and of *Lucia* his wife, for ever, in the form contained in the writing of the said *Thomas*. *Margaret* and *Lucia* were daughters and heirs of the said *Henry Gobet*, and *Isabel*, his wife; from which *Margaret*, the said Inn, and divers houses and lands hereabouts, came by inheritance to *William Wymondesold*, Esquire, the present owner, according to this descent. He has lately

* A solemn office for the dead performed annually.

built in *East Thorpe*, a part or hamlet of *SOUTHWELL*, the seat of his ancestors."

It appears most astonishingly singular that Thoroton, who was a zealous loyalist, a commissioner for the royal *aids* and *subsidies*, and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Nottingham, although so minutely particular concerning the said Inn, should not mention one word about Charles the first having been there; and the more especially so, as his father in law, Gilbert Boun, Serjeant at law, resided at Hockerton, only two miles from *SOUTHWELL*, and was the person who had collected a great part of the materials of which his History is composed,

Mr. Savage, a gentleman residing at *SOUTHWELL*, wrote a small historical tract of so much of the civil wars, as were carried on in Nottinghamshire and the neighbouring counties, entitled *CORITANI Lachrymantes*, or the Tears of Mourning. It was written about the year 1671, which was six years

prior to Thoroton's publishing; some additions seem to have been made in 1702, twenty-five years after. He notices SOUTHWELL as having been a favorite town with CHARLES, and his being there several times, viz. first with Howard and Barclay, in July, 1642, when on a tour from Doncaster to Leicester, through Newark and Nottingham. On 17th of August, the same year, in his way to Nottingham, to erect the Royal Standard, which he did on the 22d. In October, 1645, sometime after the battle of Naseby, he retired with his guards to SOUTHWELL. On the 26th of March, 1646, Montreville, the French Ambassador arrived at the Inn, known by the name of the King's Arms at SOUTHWELL, where he lodged till the 4th of May following, when he was there joined by CHARLES, who had escaped from Oxford.

This account of the said Inn, being designated by the name of the King's Arms, is farther corroborated by a letter of Dr. Stukeley's, dated Stamford, May 3, 1746,

towards the close of which he says, "The Inn is still remaining, though the sign is changed." On the south side of the gateway, was an apartment, consisting of a dining-room, and a bed-room. This apartment, Montreville occupied till the King came, when he gave it up to him. The inhabitants still talk of it as the King's Bedchamber. The King sent for the Scotch Commissioners, (who occupied the Palace) before dinner, and dined with them at this Inn. Here he gave himself up to them, and in the afternoon, went under an escort of their army to Kelham.* This is an apparent contradiction to Thoroton, respecting the name of this house; but a previous passage in the Doctor's letter will go very far towards reconciling

* Both rooms are now thrown into one, making a dining room 28 feet long, 13 feet 7 inches wide, and 9 feet one inch high, but the line of separation is easily discernable on the ceiling: the bedchamber was 13 feet 7 inches long, and 8 feet 8 inches wide, and constituted that part of the room next to the gateway. The whole of the walls are now covered with the identical wainscot extant at the time.

the matter, it is as follows, "On the 27th of August, 1645, (soon after the battle of Naseby) the King lay at Stamford, at the house next to the Red Lion, then Alderman Richard Dannald's, he slept in a chamber with a bow window next the street, and in commemoration of it, the King's Arms were done in plaster work upon the gable end." It appears tolerably certain the same compliment was paid, on the same occasion, to the Inn at SOUTHWELL; for in 1797, Mr. William Hind, the then proprietor, upon removing an old sign of the Saracen's Head, which had been many years placed against the wall, discovered a square stone, on which were carved the King's Arms bearing date 1693, this, he employed a Painter to beautify, and had it placed in the front, lozenge-wise, at the south end of the board which announced the place to be the Saracen's Head Inn, where it still remains. Hence it is evident both titles were in use at the same time, for the ancient Saracen's Head hung from a post, in the street, long after, and doubtless

long before the stone was inserted in the wall. The house is now in the occupation of Mrs. Sarah Jones, widow of Mr. William Jones, the late proprietor. These premises, were, till a few years since, freehold in bondage, being subject to a fee-farm rent of a few shillings annually, payable into the Exchequer, which Mrs. Jones redeemed.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM.



The accomplished votaries of Terpsichore, in SOUTHWELL, having long labored under many inconveniences, attendant on the celebration of their fascinating rites, hailed at length, a cheering ray which their perspicacity discovered, by the Prebendal premises of Oxton second part being severed from the Church. Stimulated by so powerful a motive, a party of Gentlemen set a treaty on foot for purchasing a small portion thereof, contiguous to the street, which was effected September 23d 1805. A subscription was immediately entered into, and followed up with that spirit and liberality, so eminently characteristic of the place. A competent sum was soon advanced, the land conveyed, in trust, to John Thomas Becher, William Becher, and William Clay, Clerks; George Hodgkinson, senior, and George Hodgkinson, junior,

Esquires, and George Hodgkinson Barrow, Gentleman; plans and estimates were presented and agreed upon; a nuisance, under the appellation of a ~~MARKET-HOUSE~~, which obtruded upon nearly one-third of the width of the street, razed, and an edifice erected, consisting, on the basement story, of a commodious room, now used for the triple purpose of the petty sessions of the justices, a news-room, and the holding a card assembly, weekly, on Monday evening; a spacious entrance, and two small rooms on the right-hand side, let to the proprietor of the Saracen's Head. An elegant stone staircase leads to the ASSEMBLY ROOM, which is 46 feet by 22 feet 10 inches and 18 feet 3 inches in height, having four lofty and well-proportioned windows in front. The cornice is bold, its enrichments tastefully adapted; and the ceiling is embellished with three large foliage flowers, from each of which an elegant lustre is suspended, whose sparkling rays, when lighted up, can only be outvied by those animated gems which decorate the festive scene.

THE BILLIARD ROOM.



This is the property of John Leacroft, Esq. and stands in the most spacious part of the town, and nearly on the confines of Burgage. The very old house, it and some other buildings have succeeded, was church estate, but released under the act for the sale of the land-tax.

Tradition says, the Market was formerly held here, and it is the only part of the town that can have the least claim to that purpose. Received opinion is in this instance strongly aided by the following extract from Thoroton's Antiquities of Nottinghamshire. "The scite of the town of SOUTHWELL, is divided into the *Burgage*, now contracted into *Burridge*, (by the bye, a rather singular mode of contrac-

tion) which takes that part of the town from the Market-Place, to the river GREET, and the *Prebendage* and Church." The ancient boundary line of BURGAGE and SOUTHWELL, is well known, at this day, to pass through the house of Mr. John Elsam, (now the White Swan, lately rebuilt, but which was called for ages, by the name of the Cock-house) and over what would, at that time, form the Market-head; for Thoroton expressly says, "from the Market-place to the river Greet," which could not have any allusion to the place now so named; and moreover, there is a piece of land now walled round as a garden, the property of Mrs. Burland, that stretches southward, in a parabolic form, from the said boundary line, and which, before its enclosure, bore the name of Cross Garden, most probably from its being the place which the Market-cross occupied.

THE WORK-HOUSE.



When the hoar of age lifts up an imploring eye for compassion, maugre the levities of youth, or the indiscretion of manhood, the hand of benevolence throws a veil over the backslidings of error, and the sympathising heart throbs in unison with the impulse of commiseration. The present Asylum for the reception of the poor, was erected in the year 1808, on the site of one very old, uncomfortable and disgusting. It is situated in Moor-lane,* the road leading to Halloughton, between the premises of Richard Goodchild, Esq. and those of Mrs. Holmes. It is an excellently executed building, for the

* As several closes in the vicinity are stiled *Thorney Moor*, it may be inferred, an extensive common, bearing that appellation, formerly existed in this quarter.

purpose, being roomy, airy and dry, having a spacious yard and extensive garden. Here plenty and cleanliness cheer the infirmities of declining nature,

“ And Age and Want sit smiling at the gate.”

According to the census taken 1811, SOUTHWELL contained 2674 inhabitants, the number of paupers relieved in the year ending April 1817, was 573, but it must be admitted, several of these were non-resident.

THE POST OFFICE.



Until the year 1797, the whole tribe of major and minor passions, at SOUTHWELL, suffered immolation on the tenter hooks of expectation, for many tedious hours and sometimes days : letters arriving from the office at Newark only twice or thrice a week by a pedestrian conveyance. At that period, a sub-deputyship was instituted in the person of Mr. William Hind, at the Saracen's Head, and letters daily dispatched by a rider to, and received from Newark, with the exception of letters from London on Monday. On his death, in 1800, the office fell into private hands and is at present executed by Mr. Richard Thompson, Glover, in an ancient house, opposite the road leading to what was, before its enfranchisement, the prebendal mansion of Oxton second part.

THE BANK.

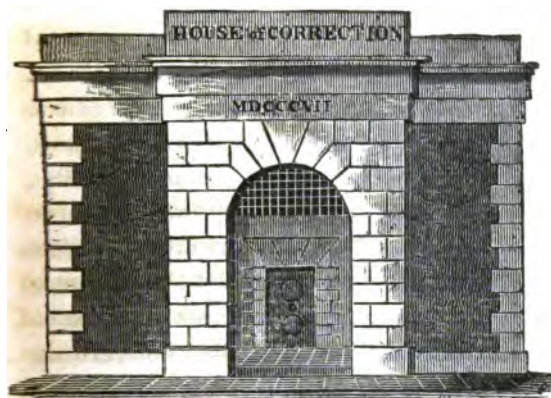


A protracted and expensive war having, by foreign subsidies and other incidentals, drained the nation, in a great measure, of its circulating specie; provincial Banks became very general in every County. In July, 1806, a Bank was opened at SOUTHWELL, on the north side of Church-street, the third house from its terminating angle to the west, on the premises of Mr. William Birch, under the firm of Messrs. Wylde, Brettle and Bolger: it is now conducted by the former and latter only, with the highest utility to the public, whose perfect confidence is amply rewarded by the suavity and integrity of the individuals concerned.

THE THEATRE.



Old Prebends and dilapidated Barns had been, for years, the only accommodations Thalia's sons could obtain for the display of their histrionic talents, till the summer of 1816, at which time two large rooms in the house of Mr. James Adams, Whitesmith, standing in an indent, adjoining to the premises mentioned in page 157, as some time the property of *Henry Atte Barres*, and which had lately been used as a depot for the arms of the SOUTHWELL Regiment of Local Militia, were converted into a Theatre, and opened by a company of Comedians under the management of Mr. Smedley. It is neatly fitted up, and proves fully competent to the purpose. The public are wisely restricted, in this gratification, to a visit only once in two years, for about six weeks each period.



THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.



At a General Quarter Sessions holden at Newark, on the 15th of January, 1806, it was determined, that the Rev. William Becher and the Rev. John Thomas Becher, should be appointed Visiting Justices of the House of Correction, at SOUTHWELL, for

that year. The old building had long been a disgrace to the County of Nottingham, for notwithstanding, the utmost vigilance and attention displayed by the then Governor, Mr. William Adams, aided by the experience of the forty years he had executed that office, confessedly, with the most unshaken fidelity, inflexible integrity, and strict adherence to the commands of the Justices; yet, upon a minute scrutiny of the premises, by the gentlemen so appointed, such was found to be the heterogeneous state of the whole, arising from the incongruity of its component parts, that the latter, in September following, delivered in a very elaborate and luminous report, wherein was portrayed the utter inadequacy of the system, then acted upon, towards furthering the intents of the legislature, with respect to the prisoners committed to that place.

As the prison was then very much in want of repair, and as the new and much approved mode, which then obtained, of conducting

the like, in different parts of the kingdom, could not even be attempted on so dilapidated a foundation, the Rev. John Thomas Becher, recommended the erection of a new place of confinement, for the which, Mr. Richard Ingleman, architect, had been employed to make plans and estimates. The expense of completing the buildings, it was stated, would amount to 2112 l.* besides the purchase of 246 square yards of land, as a necessary addition. The report met with that distinguished consideration, it was so eminently entitled to ; the plans and estimates, according to specifications, delivered, were unanimously approved, and ordered to be acted upon forthwith ; but the insatiate tenacity of avarice, in a possessor of the contiguous premises, for a short time delayed their execution ; as, notwithstanding the open and candid avowal, of the powers vested in the Justices of the Peace, for this and like purposes, an exorbitant price, for

* In the progress of the work, many additional circumstances occurred, which swelled this amount to a much larger sum.

a small accommodation, was obstinately adhered to. The miser frequently defeats his own darling pursuits, the delegated authorities indignantly spurned the attempted imposition, and soon discovered a far more eligible situation, not 80 yards from the old prison. A small close, formerly occupied as a brick-yard, but which had been many years laid down, was purchased from the Reverend Richard Barrow, and the present work erected on the southern part thereof. The decayed building was taken down, and such of the materials as were deemed worthy, applied to the purposes of the new one. The land on which it stood, together with the appurtenances sold, at a good price, to Mr. Evelyn Falkner, who has converted them into useful gardens. The limits of a publication of this kind, preclude entry into an extended description of the numerous excellencies and regulations displayed and adopted in the economy of this institution ; but justice to the perspicacity and ingenuity of their immediate fabricator, demands whatever lies within the precincts of propriety.

The boundary wall, which is in the form of a regular octagon, 207 feet in diameter, measures on the outside, 688 feet, consequently each cant thereof is 86 feet in extent, and encloses three roods and eleven perches of land. The height of the wall is 17 feet above the level of the foundation, exclusive of six courses of loose bricks upon the coping, laid chequer-wise, for the purpose of preventing escapes. The different diminishing thicknesses, are from two bricks and a half, to one brick, close jointed, and grouted every two courses. The front, to Burgage-green, which is composed of Mansfield stone, rusticated in the highest degree of workmanship, presents at once a face of solidity and elegance. On its blocking course and frize is borne the following inscription,

HOUSE of CORRECTION.

MDCCCVII.

The entrance, which is on the eastern side, is into the lodge, which first presents

a passage, or Turnkey's room; on the left hand is a room containing a bath, optionally hot or cold; a fumigating oven, for the purification of infected garments; and a copper, for the Governor's use. On the right, is another room for the turnkey, with a fireplace, and staircase. On the second floor, are two reception cells for prisoners, until they have been examined; or for those who arrive in the night; also a bed-room, for the Turnkey. At the end of a flag pavement 68 feet long, upon the central line from the entrance, stands the Governor's house, of an irregular octagonal form, the entrance is into a passage, which leads to a regular octagonal hall, 14 feet in diameter, from the centre of which arises a singularly light, though equally firm, circular oaken geometrical staircase. There are four doors in this hall; that on the right, leads to the Justices' room; that to the left, the Governor's; these two occupy the front, and are oblong octagons; at the back are a kitchen and scullery. The chamber story consists of the chapel,

wherein the pews are admirably constructed for separation of the sexes; there are also two bed rooms. The attics contain bed rooms, and storages for the County, and underneath one half of the ground floor, are suitable cellars.

The PRISON consists of three separate wings, each of them presenting its end to one of the long sides of the Governor's house. Every wing is divided into two *wards*, and each ward consists of a day room, work room, and one cell on the ground floor, which is 9 feet 6 inches high. On the chamber floor, 8 feet 6 inches high, are three solitary sleeping cells, and one double cell, for infirm or indisposed prisoners, having a fire place. The three wings are exactly similar and connected with the Governor's house from the chamber story to the Chapel, by a framed bridge. In each ward is a cell, for strict solitude, and a water-closet under the stairs. Males and females are inaccessible to each other. All the roofs of the

passages are vaulted, and a free circulation of air is conveyed through the whole, by grates in the floor, and a ventilating cupola in the roof.

The NORTH WING has one ward appropriated to *female felons convicted*, and the other to *male felons convicted*.

The WEST WING, is occupied by *male felons for trial*, and *petty offenders convicted*.

The SOUTH WING, *male petty offenders for trial*, and *female offenders for the same*.

To each ward is a suitable court, in the form of an irregular pentagon, fifty feet in the longest part, thirty-six in the widest, and ten in the narrowest. In each court is fixed a stone seat for the prisoners, and a washing trough. The end next the Governor's area, and the opposite extremity, are secured by iron palisades, eight feet high, through which, the Governor is enabled,

from his windows, to inspect completely the whole of the prison, although the prisoners are prevented from seeing each other through the iron railing, by wooden slabbing, which is erected in four different places, across the Governor's area ; and so placed, that even through this fence, the prisoners are always visible to the Governor, though he is concealed effectually from their observation. The wall of the wing, forms a boundary of each court on one side, and on the other, is a brick wall, nine feet high, to separate it from the adjoining court. There are two pumps which supply the Governor's house, the prisoners, and the water closets ; proper drains and cess pools are constructed so as to prevent every thing offensive and unwholesome.

The whole of the Governor's house, the three wings, and the drying grounds, preserve a strict uniformity, by all being enclosed in a regular octagonal figure, parallel to the inner face of the outward boundary wall, at

the distance of 29 feet, the ground of which forms a useful garden for the Governor, of nearly half an acre.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE
RULES, ORDERS & REGULATIONS.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the peace, holden at the Shire Hall, in Nottingham, in and for the County of Nottingham, on the 11th day of July, 1808, before *William Sherbrooke, John Longdon, John Robinson, John Chamberlin, Thomas Maltby, and Robert Padley, Esquires; The Reverend Charles Wylde, Joseph Jackson, and George Holcombe, Doctors in Divinity; John Staunton, Doctor of Laws; John Walter, and Thomas Beaumont, Clerks, Justices of the peace for the said County.*

At this Sessions the Rules, Orders and Regulations, drawn up and presented by the Reverend John Thomas Becher, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the said

County, as Bye Laws for the Government of the House of Correction at SOUTHWELL, were submitted to the Court, approved and confirmed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Two or more Visiting Justices, of the House of Correction, shall be appointed at every Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, who shall personally visit and inspect such House of Correction, either together or singly, at least three times in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occasion require, and shall make a report in writing of the state of the same.

Every Justice of the peace for the said County, of his own accord, is legally authorized to enter into, and examine the House of Correction, whenever he shall think fit, and make report in writing, as to the condition thereof.

A book to be kept, for the purpose of

recording the remarks, of the Visiting and other such Justices.

The abuses, so reported, to be taken into immediate consideration at the General Quarter Sessions, at which such report shall be made.

Visitors to report meritorious offenders to the Judges of Assize, in order that such Judges may, if they think proper, recommend such offenders to the Royal mercy.

Visiting Justices to punish prisoners for repeated or enormous offences, by moderate whipping, repeated whippings, or by close confinement, for any term not exceeding one month.

Visiting Justices authorized to expend annually, any sum not more than 4*l.* in the purchase of bibles, testaments and prayer books, for the use of the chapel and the prisoners, as also tracts, published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Visiting Justices may appoint temporary assistants to instruct prisoners in any branch of manufacture;—to appoint persons to supply the prisoners with provisions and clothing; and in case of unforeseen exigence, to order occasional measures.

A committee of Justices or Visiting Justices to examine books and accompts.

Justices in Sessions not to order payment of any bills, except such has have been examined.

In the electing of officers from time to time, the Justices shall disregard every recommendation, except such as arises from capacity and qualifications of the candidate for executing the duties of the vacant office; and that their determination in making such appointments, be influenced solely, by these considerations.

The present Visiting Justices are the
Rev. William Becher and the Rev. John Thomas Becher.

THE GOVERNOR.

To be paid a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and also to receive one fourth of the net profit arising from the prisoner's task-work;—to give security in the sum of one hundred pounds, for his observance of the rules, orders and regulations;—to reward meritorious prisoners, by advancing any part of their earnings, previous to their discharge;—to punish prisoners guilty of disobedience of the orders of the house, assaults by one upon another, where no dangerous wound or bruise is given; profane cursing or swearing, or indecent behaviour, idleness, neglect or mismanagement, by close confinement in a cell, or a darkened cell, upon bread and water, not exceeding three days;—to punish refractory prisoners, or those who may meditate or attempt to escape, with hand-cuffs or fetters; giving notice thereof to one of the Visiting Justices, within forty-eight hours

after, and not to continue such fettering longer than six days, without obtaining a new order;—to enter into a book all such punishments, with the name of the person so punished, the offence, the nature and duration of such punishment, and by whose authority;—to keep a Journal of transactions and occurrences in the prison;—to keep a Description Book of all prisoners;—to keep a Calendar, and to make a return at every Quarter Sessions;—to keep a Work-book;—to keep a Register, specifying in the most accurate manner, every occurrence appertaining to the prisoners, and to return annually, a printed copy of the same to the Judges of Assize, and the Justices of the Peace;—to distinguish particularly, in the said Calendar, Work-book, and Register, those prisoners who are directed to be kept to hard labour, from those who are not;—to keep a faithful and distinct account, relating to the money and property of the prisoners;—to prevent fraudulent impositions, in the delivery, to the county or prisoners, any article

deficient in quality or quantity;—to be the agent in contracting for clothing, diet, and necessaries for the prisoners;—to pay all occasional bills, and enter all accompts concerning the expenses of the prison;—to see every prisoner twice in twenty-four hours;—to employ the prisoners according to the system adopted, or otherwise, if such employment cannot be procured;—to remove all working tools, after the hours of labour are passed;—to hang up in every day-room, within twenty-four hours after any alteration shall have taken place, the prices of bread and provisions;—to transmit to one of the Visiting Justices, within forty-eight hours, any complaint preferred by a prisoner;—to give immediate information, to one of the Visiting Justices, of any escape, and advertise the same with a reward;—to give immediate information to one of the Visiting Justices, and to the Coroner of the division, upon the death of any prisoner under confinement.

Not to take any fee or reward, for delivering to any prisoner, at the time of his discharge, if required, a copy of the several statements made relative to his property; *not to* be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any occupation or employment, requiring his personal attendance, without the walls of the prison; *not to* suffer any person except his wife, servants, and unmarried children, to lodge in his house for more than one night, without the consent of a Justice, delivered in writing, nor longer than three months without a special order, made by the Justices in General Quarter Sessions; *not to* permit any person, unauthorized, to interfere in the government of the prison; *not to* have any interest in the sale of any article used in the House of Correction, nor admit any ale, spirituous or other liquors, nor any tobacco, snuff, or other intoxicating drug to be brought into the prison to be drunk or used there unless for a medical purpose, by written directions, from the Apothecary of the house;—*not to* misbehave himself, or be

defective, remiss or negligent in his duty, under pain of fine, penalty or dismissal.

The present Governor is Mr. Charles Barton.

THE TURNKEY, OR HIS DEPUTY.

To receive a salary of 20*l.* per annum, and be maintained by the Governor, or allowed 20*l.* a year by him in lieu thereof; if convicted of *drunkenness*, to forfeit all arrears of salary, and be immediately dismissed; if guilty of *cursing* and *swearing*, the Governor to make complaint to a Justice, that he may be proceeded against according to law.

The present Turnkey is William Noble.

Deputy Turnkey, Robert Heazell.

THE CHAPLAIN.

To receive a salary of 20*l.* a year; to read prayers and preach a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday; to enter in the chapel-book, the days and hours of his attendance; to appoint a Deputy, with the approbation of two Justices, in

case of sickness or particular emergency; to visit the sick, and distribute religious tracts. A dissenting Minister may attend a dissenting prisoner.

The present Chaplain is the Rev Richard Barrow.

THE SURGEON.

The person appointed, to be a Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife, to provide all necessary medicines;—to visit his patients once every day;—to enter on the Surgeon's Journal, the day of each visit, the name of the patient, the disease, the day when placed on the sick-list, and when discharged;—to enquire into the state of every sick patient's body and mind, and when he shall have reason to believe, that either the one or the other, is injuriously affected by the discipline or diet of the prison, he shall inform the Governor thereof, who shall suspend the discipline, or vary the diet of each prisoner, as instructed by the Surgeon;—to enter at every visit on his Journal, such observations

and directions, as the circumstance of each case may require; and specify, what additional bedding, clothing, food or liquor, he may deem necessary, for re-establishing and continuing the health, when restored, of every person entrusted to his care; and his directions so entered, shall be a full justification to the Governor, for such alterations, until one of the Visiting Justices shall enquire into the case, and deliver written orders accordingly;—to execute the duties of his office in person, and attend without delay, on notice from the Governor, of any sickness, or of any new commitment, that may require the examination of a prisoner, previous to his being passed into the wards of the prison;—to procure a sufficient Surgeon as a deputy, to be approved by the Visiting Justices in writing, if prevented by absence, sickness, or unavoidable professional engagements, from attending.

The present Surgeon is Mr. Benjamin Hutchinson.

THE OFFICERS.

The Governor and the several Officers of this prison, are to exercise the powers entrusted to them with justice and humanity, but with firmness and authority;—to exemplify in their own deportment, that cleanliness, temperance, decency, and orderly behaviour, which they are commanded to enforce among all descriptions of prisoners;—*not to hold*, on any account, unnecessary discourse with any prisoner; but shall confine themselves to giving their instructions and directions, and relieving the real wants of the prisoners, with as little conversation as possible. All commands issued by the Governor, or conveyed by the several Officers, to be delivered without arrogance or insult, and carried into execution without oppression or partiality;—the Governor, his Family, and the Officers, to regularly attend divine service in the Chapel, unless justifiably prevented;—to be very watchful and attentive that the prisoners be constantly employed during

the hours of work ;—*not to take any money or perquisite whatsoever for the admission of any person to see the prison, or any of the prisoners therein ;—not to accept any fee or gratuity, for granting any prohibited indulgence to any prisoner ; or for conniving at the evasion or transgression of any of the rules and regulations of the house ;—to examine all letters, packets or parcels, received into, or sent out of the prison ; and to search, if deemed advisable, without wilful molestation, all persons visiting any prisoner ; or to deny their admittance, in case they refuse to undergo such search ;—to provide a female, to search and examine, when required, all female persons, whether visitants or prisoners ; and that no male be, on any account, allowed to perform this duty.*

THE

DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners to be rewarded for obedience, and punished for disorderly or refractory conduct ;—to be separately lodged, until

examined as to cleanliness and health;—to pay a decent regard to the Chaplain, regularly to attend divine service, and behave reverently;—to be sustained with the daily county allowance of one pound of wheaten bread, and such additional weight as may arise from the assize, and one penny in money. The bread to be delivered every day, at the hour of eight in the forenoon, as also the money, which may be expended in any article not prohibited:—to be divided into classes, as follows:—

MALES.

Felons for trial.

Petty offenders, for trial.

Felons, convicted.

Petty offenders, convicted.

FEMALES.

Felons.

Petty offenders.

to rise at the first bell-ringing in the morning, and make their beds; at the second bell-ringing, be prepared to wash themselves and commence their employments, or be, respectively, confined in their lodging cells, during the remainder of the day—to be locked up in

their day-rooms at seven o'clock in the afternoon in the Summer; and at sun set in the Winter; and in their cells, throughout the year, at eight o'clock, at which hour their lights must be extinguished;—to wash and comb, every day, before bread-hour, appear in clean linen upon a Sunday,—permit the cutting of their hair, to shave on Saturday afternoons, wash their feet when ordered by the Governor, and bathe at the command of the Surgeon;—to receive on being admitted into a ward one ounce of soap, and one ounce and a half, every Saturday afterward;—to be employed, not exceeding twelve hours every day, except Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, if committed for hard labour;—to rest half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner;—to be kept to employment not so severe, if not committed for hard labour, provided they are maintained by the County;—to carefully perform their work without wilful waste;—to be kept separate, as much as possible during labour;—to be entitled to the whole of what they may earn at over work;—to be

entitled, if committed for hard labour, provided the task is executed and the behaviour orderly, to the sum of one penny daily, besides the established allowance, and a further one penny from every sixpence of the net profits, as extra maintenance money;—to be entitled, if not committed for hard labour, to one half penny under the like circumstances;—to be declared guilty of an offence, and punished accordingly, if refusing to obey the orders of the Governor or his officers;—or be guilty of cursing, swearing, indecent behaviour or expression, assaulting, abusing, gaming, loitering in the court, endeavouring to hold intercourse with prisoners in a different ward, passing the allotted fences, attempting to make any signals or noises to attract attention without the walls, defacing, secreting, or destroying any printed copy of the rules, or any statement of the prices of bread and provisions, by writing on or otherwise defacing the walls, damaging the beds, bedding or clothing, provided by the County;—to be discharged

when the term of his confinement is expired, immediately after the County allowance has been delivered ; unless labouring under any acute or dangerous disease and a request be preferred to remain.

Not to be permitted to retain possession of any dangerous implements, which are to be taken away, and preserved for the prisoner's use, and returned at his discharge ;—not to exact garnish ;—not to be entitled to receive any part of the earnings till the time of discharge, unless permitted by one of the Visiting Justices ;—not to have in possession, if committed for hard labour, or relieved by the County, any money but what shall have been delivered by the Governor, with the consent of a Visiting Justice ; or obtain, or purchase, or receive from his friends, any victuals but what are authorized. All prisoners, convicted of vagrancy, and committed for any term, not exceeding seven days, shall be detained in one of the reception cells, or in any of the lodging cells, appropriated to such

petty offenders, as are sentenced to hard labour, regard being had to sex; the customary bedding to be withheld, but that loose straw be allowed. The net profits arising from the task-work of each prisoner, shall, according to the class unto which he belongs, be divided and distributed in the following shares:—

If committed to hard labour,	{	The County's share, one-half.
		The Governor's, one-fourth.
		The Prisoner's, one-fourth.
If not committed to hard labour,	{	The County's share, one-fourth.
		The Governor's, one-fourth.
		The Prisoner's, one-half.

Prisoners guilty of felony, or an attempt to escape, in anywise whatever, to forfeit their earnings;—a prisoner may be appointed a ward-man, who is to cook and clean;—prisoners labouring under any infection, disease, or otherwise dangerously indisposed to be removed to the hospital of the ward, or the

lodge, their friends to be informed, and permission granted to see them, on due application to the Governor, without application to a Justice ;—female prisoners to be under the same regulations and restrictions as the males ;—washing to be performed by such of them as are sentenced to hard labour ;—if not any, then by those the Governor shall appoint.

THE POLICE.

A charity box to be fixed in the lodge, and the money contained therein to be distributed amongst the meritorious prisoners.

Hours of rising, and retreat, of recreation, and return to labour to be announced by the ringing of a bell.

The first bell at six in the morning, betwixt Lady-day and Michaelmas, and during the remainder of the year, at sun-rise ; —at ten minutes after the first, the second .

bell to be rung and the cells opened.—Day and Work-rooms to have proper seats;—every lodging cell an iron bedstead, a mattress, filled with straw or hair, a coverlet and two or more blankets.—Coarse apparel to be supplied by the County, if absolutely necessary;—convenient places made for washing themselves;—a clean towel to each ward every Saturday;—clean sheets once a month, or oftener if necessary;—expense of washing defrayed by the County;—straw in the mattresses to be changed as the Surgeon or Governor may think fit;—mops, pails, brooms, &c. provided by the County;—scales, weights, and measures, duly stamped, kept in due order for the prisoners;—every morning before breakfast, fires to be lighted the rooms cleaned, and the ground floors washed once a week, at least;—pumping to be done, every day, by two prisoners, committed to hard labour;—walls of the wards and cells to be white-washed by a prisoner, once a year, if necessary;—windows cleaned on the first Saturday in every month;—broken

ones to be repaired weekly, at the expense of the prisoner who brake the same, if discovered; if unknown, at the expense of all in the ward, if the Governor neglect for seven days, then at his own expense.

All the land belonging to the County, without, as well as within the walls, to be kept in a state of the utmost possible neatness; that no shrub, higher than five feet, be permitted within the boundary-wall; no stake or pole of greater diameter than an inch, be allowed for the support of vegetables, nor any trees nailed against the walls.

One or two watch dogs may be kept by the Governor; but not any other domestic animal to be permitted within the walls.

Visitants not to be admitted without a written authority from a Justice; nor at any time, before the bread has been delivered in the morning, nor after the day-rooms have been locked in the evening, nor above three

times in one day to the same prisoner, nor to continue longer than half an hour, nor two such Visitants be allowed to enter the prison at the same time, without the consent of the Governor or Turnkey, nor any enter the wards without a written order. No Visitant allowed on Sunday, except between half past twelve and half past one in the afternoon.

The Rules, Regulations and Orders, to be read in the Chapel, after divine service, on the Sunday after each Quarter Session; —a copy to be delivered at the commencement of every year, to the senior prisoner of each ward, for the inspection of the prisoners.

This abridgment, may serve to convey a faint idea of the regularity, justice and prudence which pervade the whole system of conducting the management of the House of Correction at SOUTHWELL; many of its beauties are, doubtless, clouded by narration, but sufficient remains, to establish its reputation as a model of modern excellence,

in that department. It *was* the proud, the merited boast of this prison, that, from its foundation in 1807, to the year 1816, *fetters had not been used on any occasion*. An escape of two prisoners in June that year, *in the absence of its legitimate parent*, dissolved the charm. The three wards, were originally designed for the reception of thirty-six prisoners, but occasionally, since its erection, nearly double that number have been detained, at one time, within its walls. Whether from increase of crimes, superiority of accommodation, or whatever latent cause, is not easily determinable, but, in the terms of modern advertising phraseology it is certainly now become, *a most extensively accustomed house*.

¶ Since writing the above, it was ordered, by the Justices of the peace, in the Michaelmas Session 1817, holden at Nottingham, that a considerable addition be made to the House of Correction at SOUTHWELL; and at an adjourned Session which took place

at **SOUTHWELL**, soon after, it was agreed that the augmentation should consist of a building containing five wards, to be erected at the back of the present prison, in a semi-decagonal form, and annexed thereto by the taking down the three western cants of the extant boundary wall. Each ward to be capable of receiving ten prisoners, and each prisoner to occupy a separate night apartment. To each ward will be attached a distinct court, converging towards the centre, from whence, at a convenient distance, will be placed a double palisade fence; the interval between which, to be used as a passage. At the centre, a circular tower to be raised, as a station for the Turnkey, wherefrom he may obtain an unobstructed view of every court at the same instant. The whole to be enclosed by a boundary wall, similar to the present, and parallel to the outer wall of the new erected wards. The space between, to be occupied as a garden. The whole to be executed according to the plans of Mr. Richard Ingleman, Architect, who is ap-

pointed Surveyor of the works. It is expected the expense will be defrayed by a County-Rate, which has for its basis, the amount of assessment under schedule A, of the property tax, collected in the year 1816, the different Collectors, having by order of the Justices, delivered in a specification of such total, chargeable on their respective parishes.

NORMANTON.



“Thoroton says, from doomsday, in ~~Normantun~~ before the conquest, Ulf was in possession of the manour, he was succeeded, by *Gislebert de Gand*, in the Confessor's time, the value was sixteen shillings, in the Conqueror's, eight shillings. The ancient family of Hunt had formerly large possessions in Normanton, which after passing through three generations, partly by marriage and partly by purchase, became the property of Edmund Boun, of Hockerton, with his descendants they continued three other generations, when Gilbert Boun, Sergeant at Law, before mentioned, sold them to John More, M. D. after passing through several other hands, they fell by purchase to the family of Smith, of Nottingham. The present Lord Carrington, disposed of them to a Mr. Jackson of Newark, with the two sons, of whom they now remain.

A branch of the Cartwrights of Ossington, also fixed at Normanton, in the beginning of the last century; this becoming extinct, the estates were disposed of, and the most considerable part thereof were purchased by Mr. John Kirk, whose relation, Mr. James Cozens, now enjoys the same.

It appears that several of the villages in the vicinity of SOUTHWELL, were, formerly accounted as intimate appendages to that place, for under the head of NORMANTON. Thoroton says, "~~Belam, Coingley, Crabes-~~ lane, ~~Os~~mundthorpe, Farnesfeild, Upton and ~~Kirk~~lington, are members, or hamlets of the great ~~Sok~~ of Southwell." And a little further "Most of these hamlets are either small freeholds, or copyholds of the manor, or else of the Chapter of ~~Southwell~~."

Pursuing the line of such respectable authority, this may not be an improper time to describe what little is recorded concerning those places.

HALAM.



Towards the close of the pontificate of Edwin Sandys, the inhabitants of Halam, which was then but a chapelry to Southwell, obtained permission, through a petition presented by the Chapter, to bury their dead within the Chapel-yard of that town.

"In Halam is an ancient capital messuage, and a good demesne, all freehold, the inheritance of *Leek* of *Halam*, of which family *Adam Leek*, had a monument in *Southwell* Church, but *William Leek*, lately deceased, viz. 1673, son and heir of *Herbert Leek*, being left by his father in as much debt as this old seat was worth, and having married the heiress of *Bollet* of *Osberton*, removed thither, and sold his interest here at *Halam*,

to *Richard Lloyd, Esq.* who was high Sheriff of this County the last year, 1673, and has built a fair house there of brick and stone, wherein he now resides." This is now the property of Mrs. Leybourne, of Dalby near Castle Howard, in the County of York, and in the occupation of Mr. William Baily, Valuer to the Chapter of SOUTHWELL, his father and himself have lived there ninety years.

"In ~~Hal~~alam 1612, the owners were *William Leek*, senior, gentleman, *William Leek*, junior, gentleman, *William Cowper*, junior, *William Astlyn*, *Thomas Leek*, gentleman, *Thomas Maye*, but not long since *Mr. William Loscoe*, had interest here and at ~~Farnesfeild~~."

66 Houses. 284 Inhabitants.

EDINGLEE OR EDINGLEY.



John, the son of *Thomas Chamberleyn*, of *Polington*, by Fine 20 E. III. (1347) and afterwards the next year, passed to *Thomas de Methley*, of *Thornehill*, and his heirs, the manour of *Edinglee* by *Southwell*, with the appurtenances, except 4*9*s. and 3*d*. rent, and a pair of gloves in the same manour.

In *Edingley*, 1612, *William Cartwright*, gentleman, was owner of one messuage, one cottage, one water-mill, one garden, twenty-two acres of meadow, and sixteen acres of pasture.

OSMUNDTHORPE & GREAVESLANE.



There was, according to doomsday-book, in ~~Osmundthorp~~ *Soc* to ~~Barthwell~~, which belonged to *S^c Mary* of ~~Budwell~~, as much as was taxed to the Dane-geld as four bovates of land.

The owners in ~~Osmundthorp~~, in 1612, *Lawrence Leek*, gentleman, and in ~~Greaves-~~ lane, *William Reeston*, gentleman, *Stephen Tayler*, and *Richard Bonnet*.

49 Houses. 286 Inhabitants.

FARNESFEILD, OR FARNSFIELD.



The book of doomsday shews, that in **Farnesfeild**, the King had one bovat of land for the geld near **Snotingham**, **Soc** to the manour of **Grpington**, and that *Walter de Aincurt*, had **Soc** to his manour of **Horingham** in **Farnesfeild**, two bovates for the geld, whereof one was in the **Soc** of **Sudwell**, and the other of the King's **Soc**, yet belonged to the *Hundred* of **Sudwell**. There was one caracut in demesne. In the time of King *Edward* the Confessor this was valued at 5s.; in the reign of the Conqueror, when the survey was taken, 18s.

In 1612, the owners were *Edward Copping* of **Hergrave** Park, gent. *Charles Butterworth*, gent. *Nicolas Farrington*, *John Watson*, junior, *William Leek*, *John Cooper*, and *Richard* of **Gunthorp**.

HALLOUGHTON, OR HAWTON.



In the beginning of the reign of Mary I. (1553) the manor and tithes of Halloughton were held on lease by John Forest, gentleman. In the time of Thoroton, (1677) Sir Charles Ouseley or Wolseley, was in possession of the same. In the year 1787, the owner was John Prescott, Esq. a gentleman from Yorkshire, who, during his residence there, made many very considerable improvements on the estate; and also modernized the prebendal house, situated near the churchyard, large and gloomy in the extreme. A singular occurrence which happened about this period, may not be unacceptable to the general reader, as the facts are founded on indisputable authority. An opinion had long been held, bolstered up by

tradition, that this house, which wore, upon the whole, a monastic appearance, was, by some means or other, connected with the Priory at Thurgarton, distant above two miles. Subterranean passages then ranked high in the bewildered imagination of credulity; and it was asserted, the holy Friars of the Priory, were in the habit of burrowing through a perforation of this description, nightly, to cheer the solitary hours of the female devotees at Halloughton. Be that as it may, it happened on Mr. Prescott's taking up the old floor of the Kitchen, in order to relay it, a flat stone was found, about the size of a mill-stone. On removing this, a very large key was discovered, apparently laid there by design. Curiosity, spurred on by the old tale, induced him to employ labourers to dig lower, but on finding nothing but loose earth, the search was discontinued, the mould replaced, and the intended floor finished. Soon after this, Mr. Jackson, then a Prebendary of Southwell, being on a visit to Mr. Prescott, and having

heard the circumstance, had sufficient influence with that gentleman, to have the floor again taken up, in order to attempt a more minute investigation. This was accordingly done, and the place immediately under the said large stone, proved to be the entrance into a cavity, enclosed by a circular stone wall: pursuing its direction, loose earth was found, and a continuation of the wall; but at length arriving at water, all further search was relinquished. Mr. Jackson threw in some halfpence, the key was deposited as found, and the place covered over; thus ended the adventure, to the no small mortification of surrounding multitudes, who flocked from all the neighbouring villages, to witness the result. Though the attempt was thus rendered abortive, the opinion proved too deeply rooted to be wholly, even at this day, obliterated; and additional fuel was added by another discovery, made about the same time, namely, that on taking down a stack of chimneys, in the same house, there was discovered in the

centre of them, a large recess, containing many human skeletons entire, the greater part of which were children. No distinct account is any where preserved of there having been a religious foundation at Halloughton. The present proprietor of Halloughton is Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Norwood Park. According to the census taken in the year 1806, Halloughton contained 17 Houses and 90 Inhabitants.

UPTON.



“**Upton**,” continues Thoroton, “is certainly involved amongst the twelve *Bernes* of **Southwell**, of which it is a hamlet, wherein I have not found any great possessions of note.

In the year 1291, (19 E. I.) *John* Archbishop of **York**, did, by the good will and submission of *Mr. John Clarell*, *Sir William de Rutherford*, and *Sir Richard de Bamfeud*, Canons of **Southwell**, decree and ordain, that the portions of corn and hay in the parish of **Upton** by **Southwell**, which theretofore belonged to their Prebends, should, for the future be for the commons, or common uses of the Chapter and Canon resident, the Chapters of **York** and **Southwell** consent-

ing, and King *Edward* the first confirming the same.

The Jury 12 Ed. III. (1339) said that *William Melton*, Archbishop of ~~York~~ when he died, held three parts of two messuages, two bovats and six acres of land in *Upton* by ~~Southwell~~, of *Peter de Wyche*, by the service of ten shillings and sixpence per annum.

There was in *Upton* a capital messuage and a good demesne of freehold land, which was heretofore the inheritance of the *Pakenhams*, from whom it came to *Oglethorpe*, it is now (1677) *John Trueman's*, who has built a pretty house there.* The residue consisteth of small freeholds, but most copyholds of the manour of ~~Southwell~~.

The owners in 1622, are said to be *John*

* This is the building now occupied as a farm house and called the Hall, it being the Manor House.

Trueman, of ~~Stok~~ Bardolf, Owen Oglethorp, Thomas Pryde, George Pryde.

The Rectory is appropriate to the Chapter of ~~Southwell~~, and was lately in lease to Mr. Burnell, of ~~Winkburne~~; after whose death the Chapter augmented the small Vicarage 20*l. per annum* about the year 1667 or 1668."

There was, formerly, much flax grown in the parish of Upton, a considerable portion of ground being now known by the name of *Line Lands*, and the situation of the *Fulling Mill*, which was anciently on the River Greet, is pointed out by what is called *Walk-Mill Furlong*.

An eminence, in the late Upton field, somewhat less than a mile from SOUTHWELL, is stiled *Gallow-hill*; which may, heretofore have been a place of execution, and further on, in the road to Newark, is a very ancient thorn, which has from time immemorial been

called the *half mile bush*. A few years since some pieces of old armour were dugged up, at the east end of the town, and about half a mile forward on the way to Newark, is a small bridge, called *Bartle bridge*, probably a corruption of *Battle bridge*. Upton was enclosed in 1796.

Houses 66. Inhabitants 329.

THURGARTON, OR TURGASTON.

On the authority of Thoroton, "this place with ~~Horspole~~, * and what belonged to it at ~~Cibely~~, in the Confessor's time was valued at 3*l.*, but when the great survey was made, in the Conqueror's, at 4*l.*, being then the fee of *Walter de Aincurt*.

Ralph de Aincurt, for the safety or health of his soul, and of his sons' and daughters', and for the soul of his father and of his mother, and for the soul of *Basilia* his woman, (or wife) and of all his parents and ancestors, founded a house of religion at ~~Thurgarton~~, and in or at the foundation of that house gave and granted to the Canons there regularly serving God and Saint Peter,

* A Grange situated on the south-east confine of the manor.

by the counsel and entreaty of *Thurstan* Archbishop of ~~York~~ of pious memory, in pure alms, all ~~Thurgarton~~ and ~~Fiskerton~~, and the Park by ~~Thurgarton~~, and all the Churches of his whole land, to wit of ~~Brancep~~, &c. as in that place is already set down; which alms of his, he prayed all the sons of the holy Church to maintain and defend; and to his heirs, if they preserved and sustained it with all its liberties, he left God's favour, and his fatherly blessing: but if any did not, he should incur God's anger, and his curse, except he repented."

The ceremonial attending a *pious* malediction of this kind, perhaps somewhat irreverently stiled *God's curse*, was, in order and expression nearly as follows.

A number of *Bishops* arrayed in their *Pontificals*, with *Candles* burning in their hands, assembled, at a time appointed, to solemnly declare the sentence of *cursing* on all trespassers and breakers of the liberties of the Church.

THE CURSE.

By the authority of the Father and the Son and Holy Ghost, and of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary, and of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and of all the Apostles and Martyrs, and of St. Edward the Confessor, and of all other Confessors, and of all the Virgins, and of all the Saints of God, we accurse, and from the liberties of Holy Church we sequester and depart all those that from henceforth, willingly and maliciously Holy Church depriven or spoilen of her rights, and also all those that the liberties of the Church, by any matter, craft, or engine, defile or break, diminish or change, privy or aperte, in deed or in word, or in counsel against them, or any of them in any point. And also all them that against the same liberties, or any of them, any statutes make, or such statutes made, keep or bring in, or such statutes brought in, keep the writer of such statutes, and moreover the counsellors and executors of the same, and those that after them presume to deem all those, and

each of them, above rehearsed, know they, themselves in that deed, that they willingly do in the premises so enter into the sentence. And all those that ignorantly be fallen, or do any thing, or hurt, in the said premises, and therefore be admonished; but yet thereby within fifteen days after the time of the monition to them had, themselves not correct, and by the arbitrament of the ordinary of the trespasses done make satisfaction, from thenceforth in this sentence they be involved. After which, the *holy* candles were quenched by dashing them against the floor, and the souls of the defaulters, *piously* consigned wholesale to the Devil!!!

But, passing this arrogant mummery, and resuming Thoroton.

“King *Henry* the second confirmed to the Canons of *Thurgarton*, what *Raph de Aincurt* had given and also the Churches of *Graneby*, *Elmeton*, *Cotes*, *Swaseild*, *Paneword*, *Scaupetwick*, *Kirkeby*, *Braunceston*, *Cymberland*, *Blankenep*, *Black-*

well, **Warrington**, (in **Lancashire**) **Cith-
by**, Chapel of **Crophill**, the Church of
Sutton, (in **Ashfeild**) **Hoveringham**,
Winfeild, moiety of the Church of **Abe-
thorpe**, succeeding monarchs confirmed to
them the Churches of **Loudham**, **Adeling-
ton**, **Hokesworth**; also the Mill of **Elbe**,
that on **Doberbeck**, at **Hoveringham** called
Snelling Milne, and **Loudham** Mill, (on
the same rivulet) a *Windmill* at **Pickling**,
and two shillings annually out of **Stirling-
ton Mill**, the passage of **Briggford**, with
William the Miller.

They also possessed lands, houses, or
rents, in the following places ;—

Thurgarton,	Scapwyck,	Ganadeston,
Hoveringham,	Saxendale,	Crophill,
Horspol,	Boilston,	Sutton in Ashfeild,
Fiscarton,	Hermeston,	Martineland,
Morton,	Codington,	Roldeston,
Egrum, <i>Averham</i>	Hokesworth,	Scartheclive,
Kirkeby,	Aslackton,	Schelford,
Titheby,	Darnethorpe,	Timberland, <i>Lin.</i>
Lincolne,	Celingham,	Scandeby,

Thurleston,	Houton,	Skrevelton,
Uverthorp,	Haneword, <i>Lia.</i>	Kercolston,
Loudham,	Senouere, <i>Der.</i>	Gunthorp,
Wodeburg,	Pillesley, <i>Der.</i>	Berneston,
Hikeling,	Flintham,	Wyvereton.
Kinalton,	Leixton,	

But, it is said, the Register of Thurgarton Priory, given to the Chapter of **SOUTHWELL** by Cecil Cooper, Esq. who lived in the reign of Charles the second, contains a more ample list of endowments, in which are, in addition to Thoroton;—

Gouerton,	Carleton,	Kirkton,
Blesby,	Suwell,	Bathley, (<i>Mill</i>)
Leverton,	Nottingham,	Bathley,
Elmeton,	Skeggeby,	Onthorp,
Langworth,	Corsal, (<i>Kneesal</i>)	Starthorpe,
Sandeby,	Cotgrove,	Hemeston,
Newerc,	Swaffham,	Brauncestop,
Stoke,	Skaupewyck,	Hanewoth,
Sibthorpe,	Kewoth,	Thorpe,
Athelington,	Wywell,	Barton.
Holm,	Langare,	
Birton,	Bingham,	

The Prior claimed view of Frank-

pledge,* 3. E. III. (1330) in the manors **Thurgarton, Fiskerton, Crophill, Outhorpe, Pikeling, Granchy, and Sutton**; and assize of bread and ale in **Pickling and Portworth**, which last were also claimed, 8. E. I. (1280) and that their villains in **Hokestowd, Granchy, Crophill Buttiler, Outhorp, Wiverton, Cithchy, and Pikeling**, should not do any suit to the King's **Wapentack of Bingham**, for which they produced the King's Charter dated at **Harleburgh**, 18 H. III. (1234).

The Church of **Thurgarton** was valued in the year 1328, (2. E. III.) at twenty marks *per annum*. There were then also, nine Carucats† of land, each worth 40s. *per annum*, with the help of the natives or

* An ancient custom for the Freemen of England at fourteen years of age, to find surety for their fidelity to the King, and good behaviour to their fellow subjects.

† A Carucat was as much land as might be tilled in a year by one plough.

villains. Two Wind-Mills, with *Barail* Mill and *Snelling* five marks. The perquisites of the court, 40s. The wood for fuel, and other profits, twenty marks *per annum*. The garden 40s. *per annum*; the Summ 52*l*. The rents of assize of the freeholders were 57s. 10d. ob. The natives or villains (which were such as we now call husbandmen) paid each a cock and a hen, besides their rent in money, for a toft and one bovat of land, which was the ordinary and common proportion of their farms, for which they paid four or five shillings a piece, more or less: of these there were then in ~~Thurgarton~~, about eighteen, and the summ of their rents was 4*l*. 1s. 2d. ob. The cottagers were in number about forty-five, and each had a toft, and some a croft, and two, three or four selions of land. Their rent, besides cocks and hens was usually two or three shillings a piece, more or less; the summ of these rents then was 119s. 3d. ob. ~~Dorspoll~~ whereof the family of *Kirioll* were Lords, and *John Kirioll* then remained a freeholder

in it, paid a half-penny at Christmas, which made up the rents of the rest of the freeholders and natives there 49s. 0d. ob. The sum of all the rents of assize of **Thurgarton** and **Horspell**, was then 15l. 17s. 5d. The summ of cocks and hens, in number six scores and four, 15s. 6d. These were paid the second day in *Christmas*, and that day every one, both cottagers and natives, who gave hens and cocks, did eat in the hall, and those who did not, had a white loaf, a flagon of ale (or beer) with one dish (or mess) from the kitchen. Every native and cottager gave three pence in reaping time, except one *William Spendelove* and *Douce Doffaire*, who joined at three pence and worked together in harvest for one toft, whereof each held half: the summ of all this reaping money was 15s. Every native (or husbandman) gave ob, (a halfpenny) for cleaning the Damm or Pool of *Baraile Milne* at *Pentecost*, which made in all 9d. The Reve (*Greve* or *Provost*) for the time being paid neither for reaping, nor cleansing the Mill

Damm, nor cock nor hen. *Edmund Freeman*, and *Reginald* his son (freeholders) owed, to the Lord of the manour, for their whole tenement three (arruras) or plowing-days, with one plow, which were then worth by the year 12d. one in *Winter*, another in *Lent*, and the third in *Summer*; likewise for the said tenement three workings in *Autumn* for three days, viz. the first day with one man, the second with two men, and the third with five workmen, and one of themselves in person; they were every day to have their refection; these works in harvest, were valued at 13d. ob. All the said natives (or husbandmen) were to plow with their plows; three times at the seasons aforesaid, every native with one plow one day in each season, or two, two days with one plow, if they held only one bovat of land. They were likewise to harrow, as oft as need were, and every plow was to have four loaves, called *Bonecloaves*, the said three seasons and the first day of plowing in *Winter*, and likewise in *Lent*, they were to have

their diet at the cost of the house, but when they harrowed they were to have their refec-tion or diet as before, and every harrower was to have a brown loaf (*bissum*) and two herrings a day. Likewise all the said natives and cottagers were to reap from the begin-ning of harvest to the end every other day, viz. every native with two men, and cottager with one, except that in the first day of Autumn (or harvest) and the last, all the natives (or husbandmen) reaped only with one man. And the first day in which they reaped, every two men to have one brown loaf, and two *toillects*; the second day two brown loaves, and one *toillecte*, and after-wards every day on which they reaped, every two men to have three brown loaves. Likewise in (or on) the day of the great *Bidripe* which was called the *Priour Bon*, every native was to find three workmen, and cottager one: but *Richard*, son of *William de Horspoll*, that day was to find five workmen, and one free servant. And it is to be known, that no man might work or carry on

that day in the territory of **Thurgarton** but *John Kirioll* only. Likewise every native aforesaid was to carry, every other day through the whole harvest, every native with one cart, viz. those days in, or on which they did not reap; and likewise hay in hay-time, and every day were to have their refection. Likewise every of the said natives were to make carriage from the foreign Granges thrice in the year, each with one horse, and every time they were to have each a small *Miche*, (or white loaf). And we must know that the work of every of the said natives was worth 13s. 4d. *per annum*, and of a cottager 20d. the sum of the works was 15l. 10s. All the reapers in harvest, who were called *Hallewimen* with other workers in harvest, were to eat in the hall one day in *Christmas*, or afterwards, at the discretion of the *Celerer*; likewise every she-native (or villain) as of (or whensoever) she took a husband, or committed fornication, was to give a *Marchet* for the redemption of her blood, 5s. 4d. and if she were the daughter of a cottager, she gave

only half the said *Marchet*. Likewise every native paid for pannage, when it was in the Park, for every swine, 3d. The intire summ of the whole value of the manour of **Thurgarton**, with the Church and all profits, except *Marchets* and *Pannage*, when they should happen, was then (1328) four-score and five pounds, and ninepence half-penny.

In 1431, (9 H. 6.) *Ales* who had been wife to *William Deyncourt*, founded a Chauntry in the conventual Church of *St. Peter*, at **Thurgarton**, and gave 6*l.* yearly to the Chaplain.

About the year 1445, *Sir William Babington*, Knight, *Nicholas Wymbish*, Clark, *John Mykulberghe*, Chaplain, and *Robert Halome*, obtained a licence to found a Chauntry of two Chaplains at the altar of *St. Katharine*, in the Church of *St. Peter* of **Thurgarton**.

In 1537, (28 H. 8.) *Thomas Dethick* resigned the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and *John Berwick* was admitted Prior by the King. *He was probably the last Prior."*

In 1539, (30 H. 8.) The Priory of *Thurgarton*, together with an extensive tract of lands, now freehold, were granted to *William Cooper*, and *Cecily* his wife, and their heirs.

The same monarch bestowed, in like manner, a great part of the townships of *Thurgarton* and *Hoveringham*, upon *Trinity College, Cambridge*; these lands were held upon lease by the family of *Cooper*, until towards the close of the last century, when they were assigned to the late *Sir Richard Sutton of Norwood*. Some years afterward, they passed into the hands of the present lessees, *John Brettle Esq. of Thurgarton*, and *Mr. John Milward of Hockerton*.

About the middle of the seventeenth

century, Mr John Cooper built a brick house in the centre of the Town, upon one of the farms, which, previous to the year 1677, were almost all enclosed. This house, probably, is the same now in the occupation of John Brettle, Esq. as proprietor.

In the year 1801, Mr. Richard Milward purchased the freehold farms of *Bank-wood* and the *Quarters*, and a few years after, the *Cockshut* farm, under the same tenure. The remaining part of the freehold Estate, together with the mansion, is still in the possession of the original grantee, whose present head has taken the superadded name of Gardner, in compliance with the will of a relation, lately deceased.

The venerable Priory of Thurgarton, rendered inelegant to the eye of modern refinement, and perhaps inconvenient in some instances, to the present ideas of accommodation, was taken down in the year 1773, by order of the proprietor John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. and an elegant brick

house erected on its site; the cellars of which, are said, formerly to have been cells appropriated to the use of the holy fraternity: certain it is, the names of *Father Hubert*, &c. were inscribed on several of the doors, having been handed down, through the lapse of generations, some of which were brought into use, as part of the finishing of the new house, the inscriptions being yet visible, through the coats of painting, on many of them in the attic story. The demolition of the Priory, which might have weathered the storms of centuries, will ever be viewed by the eye of an antiquary, as a species of sacrilege, but that part of the edifice most to be regretted, was the stately kitchen, a monument of the society's splendor and hospitality nearly beyond parallel and conception. Monastic grandeur, at this era appears to have arrived at its acme, its dimensions, on the authority of an intelligent native of Thurgarton, well acquainted with them, were 66 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth and 27 feet in height. Here was a display of magnificence, hide your diminished heads, ye puny theatres of culinary exhibition allotted to

the nineteenth century ! The cells are finished with groined arches, springing from strong short gothic columns, and shewing a square rib on the external curve. If these are allowed to be the dormitories of the holy brethren of St. Peter, in what place were the *cellars* situated ? Tradition is totally silent on this head ; but that such *good things*, were, no one can harbour the least doubt, who is in any wise conversant in spiritual antiquity. A close, adjoining the Priory, southward, is called to this day, the *Castle hill* ; but history is silent, as to Thurgarton having possessed a building of that description, nevertheless the term seems to supply presumptive proof, a fortress once occupied the spot.

The CHURCH, which is well proportioned to the number of inhabitants, was formerly attached to the Priory, as is evident from an inspection of the south face of the tower. It is situated remarkably low, and in consequence, damp and uncomfortable ; there is not any thing striking in the architecture.

The original grand western entrance is now converted into a window. The extent to eastward is defined, as that window remains perfect; the loftiness of this part is miserably shorn, though its ancient altitude is ruinously marked on the east face of the tower. The small octagonal font on its circular base, seems to be coeval with the building, as do part of the antique open seats, which yet remain. On the entrance into the chancel, lies a large blue stone, which had formerly a fillet of brass on its margin; and regularly distributed on its face were twenty-four shields of the same metal, the indents of which are still visible. Date 1723. Not any inscription, that, probably having been engraven on the rim, and serving to commemorate some former and more ancient occupier of the earth beneath; as spoliation of sepulchral ornaments was not the rage in the last century. The eastern window is neat, and divided into two compartments, between which, is a highly gratifying specimen of the striking elegance of gothic ornament, when judiciously applied. Im-

mediately to the north of the altar is laid a very large blue stone, which once possessed its brazen fillet and shields, but those are also torn off. Near to this is another flat stone, to the memory of Cecil Cooper, who died 9th of December, 1675, he was cotemporary with Thoroton, and son of Sir Roger Cooper, of whom that historian speaks with marked respect. Against the north wall of the chancel and contiguous to the last mentioned stone, are three, what appear to have been, stalls, with a desk the whole length of the range, before them, the front of the desk is enriched with gothic pannels and frets, peculiarly light; the most remarkable feature in this antique is, that the seats of the stalls are on hinges, which turned up and thrown back, shew three brackets supported by figures and attendant ornaments, richly carved and in high preservation; what could be the use of these, is not at this time even to be guessed at. On the same wall, at a convenient distance from the eye, is placed a well executed marble monument, to the memory of John Gilbert Cooper Esq. who

died April 12th, 1769, and Susannah his wife, who died November 10th, 1751. There are several appropriate emblematic devices in the work, and amongst the number a fine medallion of Socrates, in statuary, alluding to Mr. Cooper's authorship of the life of that Philosopher, and others pointing out "Letters on Taste," by the same able pen.

The Prior of Thurgarton had a seat, in the Church of SOUTHWELL on the right hand side of the screen, elevated over the heads of the Prebendaries, it remained, with its appropriate inscription, until the year 1901, when, to render that part of the screen more perfect, it was taken down, and the last stall on the right hand, allotted for that purpose.

Thurgarton, with Hoveringham constitute a perpetual Curacy, the functions of which are discharged, at this time, by the Reverend John Thomas Becher, Prebendary of South Muskham.

62 Houses. 334 Inhabitants.

HOVERINGHAM.*



Swayne, before the Conquest, had a Manor in ~~H~~overingham, which answered the public tax or geld, for two carucats, two bovates, the land was four carucats. There, afterwards, *Walter de Aincurt*, (whose fee it became) had one demesne, two carucats, and six sochmen, † on three bovates and one-third, nine villains, ‡ three bordars, § having four carucats.

* Vide Thoroton.

† Sochmen were tenants who paid a quit rent in money to the Lord of the fee, these were the freeholders of those days.

‡ Villains were tenants who held small portions of land, on the condition of performing certain corporal services for the use of the Lord, these were answerable to the present cottagers. A *Pure Villain*, was one whom the Lord might put out of his lands, tenements, goods and chattels, at pleasure, and also might take redemption of, to marry his daughter.

§ Bordars were the immediate servants of the Lord,

There was a Priest and a Church, and two Mills 40s. two Piscaries * 8s. and forty acres of meadow. In the Confessor's time it was valued at 4*l*. and when the book of doomsday was made 10s. more, having † *Soc* in **Fiscartune**, **Portune**, and **Farnsfeld**. In the time of Henry III. from 1216 to 1272, the family of *de Hoveringham*, was the principal in this place, and afterwards that of *Goushill*. *Matilda*, who had been wife of *Sir Walter de Goushill*, purchased of *William*, son of *Hugh de Hoveringham*, a certain place in the west part of the meadow of *Hoveringham*, called **Pirne**, or **Thirne**, for which she gave him 40s. and a quarter of barley, he reserving only a penny yearly rent, to be paid at Christmas to him and his heirs.

The Jury 20 E. II. (1327) found, that *Walter de Goushill*, and *Matilda* his wife, who 30 E. I. (1302) levied a fine at **Hork**, to *Lambert de Trickingham*, then held in

managing the *bord lands*, or those retained in the Lord's hands for the maintenance of their board or table.

* Fisheries.

† A power of liberty of jurisdiction.

Hoberingham, Flintham, Kneeton, (*Kneeton*) and **Kadcliffe on Trent**, in this county; and the manor of **Barleburgh**, with its members, viz. in **Cresswell, Whitwell, and Columbes**, and **Kintwalmerst, Barleburgh, Woodhous, and Houley**, &c. in **Darbyshire**.

The Jury 15 E. II. (1322) found, that **Staintwath** was in **Hoberingham**, and not in **Gunthorpe**, and that *William Baron* and others, had forcibly pastured the separate grass of *Wolter de Goushill*, with their Cattle, to his damage 100s.

The family of *Goushill* remained till about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. when it seems to have been succeeded by those of *Wingfield* and *Hall*; when *Thoroton* wrote, this Lordship, **Thurgarton** tenements, and those in **Flintham**, which had belonged to the Priory, were held, under lease from Trinity College, Cambridge, by Mr. Cecil Cooper.

Houses, 53. Inhabitants, 324.

FISCARTUNE OR FISKERTON,
AND
MORTUNE, MORETON OR MORTON.*



The town of *Fiskerton*, *Ralph de Aincurt* gave to the Monastery of *Thurgarton*, at the foundation, before mentioned. The Prior 54 H. III. (1270) had Market and Fair granted in this manor.†

There was a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mother, founded within the

* Vide Thoroton.

† This passage appears rather problematical, at the present day, from a view of the existing state of the place; that there was formerly a Market, at the neighbouring town of Rolleston, is evident, as, in the centre of the village the ancient stone cross is now standing, having the remains of several shields, carved round its base, but the armorial bearings are wholly illegible.

court of the Canons of **Thurgarton**, upon **Trent**, at Fiskerton, to which many persons gave lands.

In 1328, (1 E. III.) the tithes and demesne, and *natives* of **Fiskerton**, were valued at 100s. *per annum*. There were three carucats of land valued at 26s. 8d. each. The fishing then there was 66s. 8d. The tithe of **Holdeston** Mill 3s. 4d. The perquisites of the court 40s. The rents of assize of the natives (each whereof for the most part held one bovat and a half of land and paid 3s. and one cock and two hens) amounted to 49s. 4d. and thirty hens and cocks, then valued 1d. ob. a piece, 3s. 9d. The rents of the cottagers 7l. 6s. 5d. ob. The natives (or husbandmen) and cottagers here, did more work than those of **Thurgarton**, and had less meat, except at plowing and harrowing, and at boon days only in harvest, which were once a week, during that time, with two men for every husband (or farm) house, besides four other working days, in

which there was no refection allowed; when they had *vis.* at the said boons, every man three boon loaves with *Cumpunage*. On Saturdays they carried, and did no other work. All the customary tenants both in **Fiskerton**, and **Morton**, one day in the year found each a man to cleanse the Dam of **Fiskerton** Mill; and if it needed more, they were to be allowed out of their other works. If any ale-wife brewed ale to sell, she must satisfy the Lord for *Tolsester*.* If any native or cottager sold a male youngling, after it was weaned, he was to give 4d. to the Lord. If any native or cottager having a swine, above a year old, should kill him, he was to give the Lord 1d. and it was called *Thistelcak*. The work of a native was 12s. and of a cottager 10s. They were to carry to or from the foreign Granges at the will of the Lord. And the women paid *Marchets*, as at **Thurgarton**. The value of the works was 6*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* The rents of assize to the Priory, at **Morton** were but 9*s.* 7*d.*

* A tribute paid to the Lord for liberty to brew and sell ale.

The family of *Cressover* were owners and resident here. There was an agreement between *Henry de la Cressover*, and *Richard* the Prior of *Thurgarton*, that the Prior should have the fishing of *Holmsike*, and that only *Henry* and his heirs should fish in *Libpole* and *Capelingpole*, and that he and his successors should have a way under the *Parc* of the Prior and Convent, towards *Southwell*.

The pastures of *Mardelok* and the *More*, are mentioned in trial E. 1. (1290.)

Fiskerton Grange, was granted to *Edward Fynes*, Knight, 3 Phil. and M. (1556) and valued at 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Queen Elizabeth, 21st January, 1562, granted to *Thomas Cooper, Esq.* and his heirs, all the tithes and demesne and manor of *Fiskerton* and *Morton*, and the capital messuage called *Ashwel Hall*, in *Morton*, and a little close called the *Park*, and other

lands and pastures belonging to it, with the passage of **Fiskerton**, and two water mills on the river **Greet**, and lands in **Courton** and **Blesby**, belonging to the Priory of **Thurgarton**.

Sir Roger Cooper, sold *Ashwell Hall*, and the manor, and some farms in **Moreton**, 1646, and the manor of **Fiskerton** and **Moreton**, and the ferry at **Fiskerton**, and the tithes and farms there, in the year 1649, to **Huntingdon Plumtre, Esq.** Doctor of Physic," whose descendant, — **Plumtre, Esq.** is now lord of the manor. In the year 1600, **Fiskerton** was called two miles from **Newark**, it is now about five.

Fiskerton, 41 Houses. 230 Inhabitants.

Morton, 24 Houses. 104 Inhabitants.

GOUERTON OR GOVERTON.
 BLESEBY OR BLEASBY.
 GIPESMERE OR GIBSMERE.*



In 1612, the principal owners were

<i>The Lady Arabella,</i>	. . . . . 29	} <i>Organgs.</i>
<i>William Cooper, Esq.</i>	. . . . . 5½	
<i>Michael Grundy,</i>	. . . . . 26	
<i>William More,</i>	. . . . . 5¼	} <i>Organgs.</i>
<i>William Ferryman,</i>	Gourton 4	
<i>The Bailiff of East Retford,</i>	7	
<i>Richard Wightman,</i>	Gent.	A Wind Mill.
<i>John North,</i>	. . Loudham,	. Two Crofts.

The heiress of Grundy, in the beginning of the last century, married into the family of Clay of SOUTHWELL; the ancient manor house is now in the possession of Robert

* Therton.

Kelham Kelham, Esq. by purchase from **Mr. E. R. S. Falkner**, of **SOUTHWELL**, who had thoroughly repaired and highly embellished it. The **East Retford** property still continues, in equivalent by enclosure, but **Sir Richard Sutton**, of **Norwood Park**, is the principal proprietor. **Bleasby** is a Vicarage, value 4*l.* in the patronage of the Chapter of **SOUTHWELL**.

Bleasby, including **Gourton**, **Gibsmere** and **Notown**.

44 Houses. 215 Inhabitants.

ROLDESTON OR ROLLESTON.*



The Book of *Doomsday* shews that in the beginning of the Norman Government, **Rolleston**, contained three manors, each belonging to a several Lord. One, was that of *Thomas* the Archbishop of ~~York's~~ fee, where *Alaric* had held certain lands. Another (and much the best) was of the fee of *Odo*, Bishop of ~~Bacon~~, which before he came was *Godwin's*. There *Lesoardus*, the man, or tenant of the Bishop, held much land, and four mills, 27s. value. The third, was of the fee of *Walter de Aincurt*.

Sir William Neville, Knight, of **Rolleston**, in the year 1382, (5 R. II.) granted licence to the Prior and Convent of ~~Chur~~

* Thoroton.

parton, to make obstruction in the water of **Grete**, (the land of the said *William* being on both sides the water) in a place called **Old Silvestre**, in the fields of **Rolleston**, or in any other place in the water, between that, and their meadow, called the **Priour Garre**, and to make a mill *damm*, and build a water mill, paying him and his heirs 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

The principal ancient families who were in possession at Rolleston, were *de Roldeston*, from whom it passed to the *Neville's*, one of whom, previous to his journey to **Jerusalem**, gave to the Priory at **Churgarton**, the tithe of a mill and other property, saving to himself his house. *Sir Thomas Neville* of **Holt**, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, sold this manor to *Nicholas Lodge*, an Alderman of **London**,* from whom, by conveyance, it became the inheritance of *Robert Sutton*, Esq. (Lord *Lexington*, of **Alberham**) who

* It appears by a monument erected to his memory in the chancel at Rolleston, that he died in 1612.

enclosed it about the year 1656." It is now in the possession of *John Manners Sutton*, Esq. of Kelham. The Manor house, a remarkably antique structure, moated round, was taken down in 1813, and several silver coins of Henry the VIII. found, all or most of them in the vile debased state mentioned by historians. Rolleston is a Vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in the King's books.

51 Houses. 265 Inhabitants.

OCRETUNE,
HOCRETONE, OR HOCKERTON.*



Before the time of the Norman Government there were three manors in this town, in the hands of *Ulse*, *Turchill* and *Tori*.

Alan, Earl of *Britan*, gave *Richard*, son of *Bostarne*, a certain wood, in *Hockerton*, called *Bahag*, in fee, to him and his heirs.

Adelina, wife of *Alured de Walter* of *Pewert*, daughter of *Basilia de Hocurtun*, and *Milo* her son, confirmed to the Monks of *Rufford* two bovates of land with their proper dwelling houses, in *Hocretun*, which they held in the life of her husband, the Monks paid 5s. *per annum*, for which conces-

* Thoroton.

sion they gave her 22s. one cow, one calf, and ten lambs, and released a toft in that town, which they held in her said husband's life time. She and her son did pass their credit, in the hand of *William le Tuke*, to observe this covenant without any deceit, and because they had not a seal of their own, put to, *the Chapter Seal of Southwell.*

Hubert de Hockerton, son of *Gilbert*, gave and confirmed to God and *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Bufford*, four selions of land in the territory of *Hockerton*, which Monks were of their charity to give him yearly, during his life, at the feast of *St. Michael*, a pair of shoes, or four pence, and moreover granted him their brotherhood, and that after his death they would do for him as for a *Convert*, and because he had not a seal, he caused the *Seal of the Chapter of Buell*, for a testimony to be hung in his Chartel

In the former part of the reign of Henry III. *William Butiler*, (Butler) had a Knight's fee in **Hockerton**.

In 1278, (6 E. I.) *John de Butiler*, was Lord of the Manor, in 1302, (30 E. I.) *John de Butiler*, in 1367, (40 E. III.) *John Butiler*.

About the time of Richard the II. (1377) The manor of Hockerton came to *John de Bridgeford*, then to *Bowman, Alford*, *Sir John Dunham*, *Henry Leigh*, of Rushall—whose son *Edward*, sold it to *John Boun*, father of *Gilbert Boun*, (*Thoroton's* father-in-law.) *Frank Frank*, Esq. M. P. for the County of Nottingham, is the present possessor. Hockerton is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* in the King's books.

24 Houses. 100 Inhabitants.

KERTLINGTON,
 (*Doomsday*,) CHERLINGTON,
 KIRKLINGTON.



I suppose (says Thoroton) this the ancient meeting place of **Southwell Hundred**, and that it is corrupted into **Chadlington Hundred**, because of the very long disuse of this place. However the Conqueror's survey shews, that in **Chadlington**, *Ulf* a Saxon (whom *Gislebert de Gand* succeeded in the chief part of his estate in this county) held lands. The *family de Bella aqua* had formerly large possessions here, *Roderic* and *William Beatrix*, are mentioned in the White Book of **SOUTHWELL**, in the time of *Stephen*; in 1199, (10 R. I.) *Hugh Bardulph*, had custody of the lands and heirs of *William de Bella aqua*. *John de Bella aqua*, by deed dated

at **Kirtlington**, the *Thursday* next after the Ascension 1297, granted that he, his heirs or assignes, whosoever should hold his manor of **Kirtlington**, should be obliged to pay, every year, to the Church of *St. Mary* and *St. James* at **Wellbeck**, and the Canons there serving God, six shillings of silver for a toft and bovate of land which he held of them. *Thomas*, his son, was the last Lord of this manor of the name. In **Kirtlington**, about the year 1612, the owners were *Maryon Hasslewood*, Esq. *Sir Edward Stanhope*, Knight, *Richard Eyre*, Widow *Longman*, *Laurence Leak*, of **Osmunthorpe**, *William Leek* of **Normanton**, gentleman, and *George Cartwright* of the same, gentleman, &c."

This manor, as also **Hockerton**, was purchased in 1736, of *Thomas Henage*, Esq. by *Thomas Whetham*, Esq. in whose family it now remains, in the person of *Frank Frank*, Esq. who has greatly improved the family mansion.

42 Houses. 140 Inhabitants

WINCHEBURNE OR WINKBURNE.*



Swayne, before the coming of the Normans, had this manor; *Gislebert de Tysun*, had it afterwards. In *Edward the Confessor's* time, the value was 100s. in *doomsday-book*, 60s. *Adam Tyson*, gave the town of **Winkburne**, to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John's, of **Jerusalem**, to whom *Henry Hosatus* gave the churches of **Winkburne** and **Egrom**, (*Averham*) which King John confirmed.

The Prior of *St. John's*, of *Jerusalem*, 8 E. I. (1280) claimed free warren in his demesne lands in **Ossington** and **Winkburne**, and emendation of the assize of bread and ale in the towns of **Malington** and **Winkburne**, by the chapter of Hen. III.

* Thoroton.

King Edward VI. 19th July, 1549, granted to William Burnell and Constance his wife, all that his whole manor, rectory, and church of **Winkburne**, late belonging to the hospital of *St. John's*, of **Jerusalem**, and the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage of the church of **Winkburne**, and all hereditaments whatsoever in the towns, fields and hamlets in **Winkburne** and **Malebeck**, to the said manor and rectory belonging; and also the wood called **Mansen** Wood, containing fourscore and eight acres; and another wood called **Estspring**, containing forty-six acres, and another containing twenty-six, called the **Coppe**, belonging to the said hospital and preceptory; and the rectory and church of **Malebeck**, with the advowson of the church belonging to the said hospital and preceptory, paying for **Winkburne**, 7s. 7d. and holding the rectory of **Malebeck** in *Socage** of the manor of **Southwell** by fealty only."

* A tenure of land by inferior services in husbandry to be performed to the Lord of the fee.

This manor continued in the name of *Burnell*, till the death of *D'Arcy Burnell*, in 1772. He left it, by will, *to his heirs at law*; a number of claimants appeared, and, after much litigation, the verdict of a jury gave it to two persons of the names of *Pegge* and *Bristowe*, descended from female branches of the family of *Burnell*, who enjoyed it jointly several years. *Peter Pegge Burnell, Esq.* is now sole possessor, by purchase of the *Bristowe* share.

29 Houses. 153 Inhabitants.

MALEBEC OR MAPLEBECK.*



The great survey made in King *William the First's* time, states, that the greater part of the lands of ~~Malebeck~~ were the fee of *Gislebert de Gand*.

In the time of Henry II. viz. between 1154 and 1189, *John de Burdon* was Lord of this manor; JOHN BURDON, his son, by the concession and confirmation of John his heir, gave to the Monks of ~~Ruchford~~, (*Rufford*) for the health or safety of his soul, his wife's and children's, and for his Lord *Roger*, the constable (*of Chester*) and for the souls of his Lords *John* the constable, and *Richard* his father, and for the souls of his own father and mother, and all his parents, and ances-

* Thoroton.

tors, one bovat of land in the territory of ~~Mapelbet~~, as entire and free as himself had it, with all the appurtenances, and namely pasture for one hundred sheep; five cows, one bull, eight oxen, ten swine, and one horse, and one messuage, situate on the west part of the town for building the houses, in which are contained fourteen selions, and several other Sarts, one having sixteen selions, another six, besides shrubs belonging to it; when he gave it, the Monks received him, his heir *John*, and his own wife into their fraternity, and to sepulture, and his body to be buried under their roof. For the better security of this alms, he was to procure the confirmation of the constable of ~~Chester~~, and did put to, *the Seal of the Chapter of Southwell*, together with his own seal to this Chartel. There were seven generations of the family of Burdon, named John, in regular succession, down to 11 R. II. (1388) several of whom were benefactors to ~~Stufford~~.

Nicolas Burdon, 4 H. IV. (1403) did service in the battle of *Shrewsbury*, where he was slain; by the daughter of his heir the manor passed, through marriage, into the family of *Markham*, in which it remained till sold to the Earl of *Clare*, with whose posterity it continued in 1677."

There was a very good house at this town, built by some of the *Markhams*, which, as the tradition is, cost nearly as much as the whole lordship was sold for, in the year 1666, the then Earl of *Clare* took it down, and sold the materials, whereof, *Thoroton* says he bought some small parts, which were used in rebuilding his own house at *Car-*
rolston.

25 Houses. 152 Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

ANTIQUES AND CURIOSITIES.

In **PECK's** *Desiderata Curiosa* book 6, number 17, page 26, is the following account of a body, and the coffin in which it was enclosed, being discovered at **SOUTHWELL**,

“ 1. On the 17th of March, 1717, as the Sexton was digging *Mr. William Andrews'* grave, in the south aisle of **Southwell** Minster, he, with his spade, broke off the end of a stone coffin; and seeing it hollow, put in a measure, and found it longer, by a foot, than the usual length of a grave; and opening it, found the body of a man lying in his boots.

2. The leather was fresh, and to all appearance, sound; till, of tryal, it tore like ~~London~~ brown paper. The stitches were plainly to be seen. The shape of the boot-toe was made to the foot.

3. He was dressed in cloth of tissue; which plainly shewed silver, by waving it in the sun, or against a candle. A wand lay by him.

4. On his breast lay something like the cover of a silver cup; sex or oct-angular. It had something like an acorn, with leaves round it, on the top of it; but the hollow syde was uppermost.

5. By letting the moulds fall on his face, they could make no further discovery of his head, only that the skull was small and very thin; even transparent. His teeth were all very sound, which were taken away by the spectators."

About the year 1780, the then Sexton, in digging a grave in the church-yard at SOUTHWELL, found a gold ring, of very extraordinary size: it weighed nine penny-weights and six grains, its diameter was three quarters of an inch, and breadth three eighths of an inch. The outside was plain, but swelled like a frieze and finished by a very small line or rim. On the inside was the following inscription ;—

+MIEV+MOVRI+QUE+CHANGE+MA+FOY+

In several parts of the walls and pillars of the ante-choir, are iron rings fixed, to which the horses of Oliver Cromwell and his army were fastened, when that general halted at SOUTHWELL, in his way to Preston, previously to engaging the Scots. Against the screen was, till the late alteration, one of a particular construction, apart from the rest, supposed to have been distinguished by receiving the halter of that commander's horse.

A most remarkable privy remains amongst the ruins of the Archbishopal Palace, which, for its singularity, deserves notice. It consists of a round pillar carried to a considerable height and capped at the top like a chimney, in which are sunk four recesses, each forming a separate apartment, perfectly secluded from each other, though not more than a foot apart.

Many Roman, and ancient English coins, have, at different periods, been dugged up, or otherwise discovered at SOUTHWELL; but of little value or perfection. In the year 1796, Mr. Matthew Berridge, found, in the thatch of an old building belonging to his premises in Moor-lane, between thirty and forty silver coins, of the size of crowns and half-crowns, bearing the figure of Charles I. in half armour, mounted. They were struck at York, and rudely pared round the edges.

In the year 1812 or 1813, Mr. George Sherwin, then Governor of the House of

Correction at SOUTHWELL, whilst digging in the garden belonging to that prison, turned up a small copper coin, which proved to be a halfpenny token, in excellent preservation. The diameter is three quarters of an inch, each face divided into two compartments, by concentric circles, very neatly beaded on their circumferences. Round the outer compartment of the one face, which is one eighth of an inch broad, is inscribed GREGORY SYLVESTER and across the central one ^{SOUTH} WELL ; round the other WILLIAM LEAVER 1664, in the centre ^{G.S} W.L perfectly legible.

HURRON, in the description of several of his antiquarian researches, very nearly bestows a malediction on that noble instrument the plough, for ripping up lines of circumvallation, and demolishing breast works ; but if that grand implement in husbandry has committed, such alledged devastation, its inferior auxiliary the spade, has in some degree, repaired the trespass. A large ring of gold with the motto “ en-+bon-+en-+ ” out side,

the hoop, and a coin of Henry VI. of pure gold, ductile as lead, and in good preservation, are in the possession of two of the fortunate discoverers in SOUTHWELL. Probably many other lucky hits of far greater value may have occurred, but, the fear of *treasure trove* being before the eyes, the lips of the present owners are mute on the subject.

OCCURRENCES, ANECDOTES, &c.



1108, May 21st, Gerard, the twenty-sixth Archbishop of York, died suddenly, while walking in the garden of his Palace at SOUTHWELL.

1530. Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, spent this summer, the last of his life, at the Palace of SOUTHWELL.

1588, July 10th, Archbishop Sandys, died, and was buried at SOUTHWELL.

1603, April. Within a day or two of the 20th, King James the first, on his way to London to take possession of the throne, passing through SOUTHWELL, was struck with surprize, on beholding so large a pile

of building as the Church, in the centre of so small a town. One of his retinue observing, that York and Durham were far more magnificent structures, James, who, possibly, estimated the value of any object according to the matter it contained, replied, rather peevishly, in his Scotch accent, "Vare wele, vare wele, but, by my blude, this kirk shall justle with York or Durham, or ony kirk in christendom."

1642, July. Charles the first at **SOUTHWELL** in company with Howard and Barclay.

1644, December 22nd, two troops of the Nottingham horse taken at Upton, by a party from Newark, (Wharton's *Gesta Britannarum*).

1645. After the decisive battle of Naseby, which was fought June 14th, this year, Charles retreated by a circuitous route to **SOUTHWELL**, with his guards; *tradition* says, that, the next day, walking about the town, he enter-

ed the shop of one *James Lee*, a fanatical Shoemaker, and, after some conversation, finding he was not known, desired to be measured for a pair of shoes. Lee, on beginning the operation, cast a scrutinizing glance on the monarch's features, and instantly desisted. The King, somewhat surprised, urged him to proceed, but in vain, the cobbler told him, he was the very customer, a dream, the preceeding evening, had *forewarned* him of ; that the *hand of fate* was on him, and no one would prosper who did any thing for him. STRAFFORD sat heavy on the soul of CHARLES ; in dismay, he walked off to the Palace, which was then his residence.

In danger of being surrounded by three armies, which were in movement for that purpose, and having certain intelligence the garrison of Nottingham were apprised of his situation, he instantly quitted SOUTHWELL, for Newark ; in the short space of two hours, a party of 200 horse from Nottingham actually arrived at SOUTHWELL.

1646, May 6th. Charles, having escaped from Oxford, came once more to SOUTHWELL, and, in the afternoon of the same day, delivered himself up to the Scotch Commissioners.

The Commissioners remained a few days at SOUTHWELL, waiting for instructions from London, which having received, they marched northward. The few troops that were left to protect them, almost before their masters were out of sight, as it is said, stripped the roof of the palace of its lead, and every thing they could sell for a penny. There must have been *many more rogues, besides the covenanters*, in and about SOUTHWELL, in those days, or the purchases could not have been effected. But an opportunity for a *good bargain*, was not to be slighted.

1647. The parliament garrisoned SOUTHWELL, where a whole regiment were cut to pieces by a detachment from Newark.

1660, January 19th. George Monck,

(that double traitor, who first betrayed the royal cause, and afterward that of the parliament) passed through SOUTHWELL, on his way to London, to bestow a throne upon a man, whose *virtues* were *past understanding*. As to the tale of Monck's being greeted from the church-yard wall at SOUTHWELL, on his passing, with great store of blessings, prayers, &c. &c, for the success of his enterprize, it is a barefaced falshood, and in the very teeth of history.

1672, Died Edward Cludd,* of Norwood Park, he was buried in the middle aisle of the ante-choir, the only inscription on his grave stone was E. C. 1672,

When the fire happened in 1711, which burnt the roof of the Church, a large piece of

* *Ned Cludd* was nearly as conspicuous in this part of the County of Nottingham, in the middle of the seventeenth century, as *Ned Ludd* has been in the beginning of the nineteenth.

timber fell on this grave stone and shattered it. At the re-paving the Church, a part of this mutilated vestige, which bore the inscription, was removed to the door leading into the north aisle of the choir, though the original situation was well known, where it now remains, with the letters, which are of metal, sunk in the stone, still legible.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF

MR. EDWARD CLUDD. J. P.

About the time of the accession of James I. this person is supposed to have been born, but where, or under what circumstances, is not known; in course, his education and the early transactions of his life are involved in obscurity. However, it is certain, he possessed a small property in the parish of Arnold. Soon after the commencement of the war between Charles and his parliament, he ardently espoused the cause of the latter. By what particular act, or succession of services he attained that celebrity he after-

wards held, even tradition is silent ; but, as he is allowed to have possessed disinterestedness and independence in a superior degree, he was doubtless received as a welcome and potent auxiliary.

He does not appear to have been tainted either with the acerbity or enthusiasm, which tarnished the lustre of many distinguished characters of that age ; but, on the whole possessed all the temperance and moderation, which were compatible with the cause in which he had embarked. Not any measure of consequence, was entered upon, in these parts, without his being previously consulted, on the part of the parliament, he being the person by whose invitation, and under whose protection the Commissioners of Scotland, had residence and held their consultations, at the Palace of SOUTHWELL.

There is reason to believe he was actually a republican from principle, as he gave a striking proof of discrimination between

men and things, in the following example. When the axe had dissolved both the monarchy and hierarchy, the powers *that then were*, issued orders for the destruction of several Cathedrals, amongst which, SOUTHWELL was included. A warrant was dispatched, to persons appointed, for the taking down the ante-choir, and such other parts of the fabric, as might appear, to them, useless. Mr. Cludd, whatever might be his respect for hierarchy, had nevertheless a decided taste for antiquity, and, by his great interest with Cromwell, procured a revocation of the warrant, and thus saved from demolition that very edifice, wherein, not fifty years after, his memory was insulted, by the then in power, either in meanly conniving at the removal of, or contemptuously denying, that very modest memorial he had left behind, to point out the spot, where mouldered the remains of its greatest and, perhaps, not its least honest benefactor.

It has been, elsewhere observed, that at

the alienation of the Church lands, Mr. Cludd purchased Norwood Park. He was Knight of the shire, and Justice of the peace for the County of Nottingham, and as marriage was, in those times, legally considered a civil contract, his worship Cludd became much noted, for the numerous rites of this nature celebrated by his authority. These were performed under an old oak, at no great distance from the house. This venerable, and, doubtless, formerly much respected, veteran of the wood, still remains standing, on the right hand side, about nineteen yards distance from the coach road leading from the present mansion to the farm house, and seventy-two from the gate of entrance into the park, on that side. The merciless hand of time had, long since, shorn its aspiring head, and the successive operations of the seasons, were proceeding in their ravages on its centre, when the late owner, highly to his honor, ordered it to be capped with lead, in which state it maintains a flourishing and healthy appearance, still retaining the appellation of **CLUDD'S OAK.**

Tradition has preserved an anecdote of a confidential * servant, belonging to this gentleman, which, serves to shew the weight of his master's character in these parts. Being dispatched to London, with information respecting the movements and approximation of the royal army, and also the measures Cludd thought advisable to be taken towards defeating their designs, he was asked by some one, "How matters went in Nottinghamshire" His answer was, "*I and my master rule all there.*"

* A writer of the last century, stiles the hero of this piece, "*a coxcomical servant*," in allusion to his reply. This gentleman, when he favored the public with nearly twenty quarto pages, in eulogy of Wolsey, certainly must have forgotten that Prelate's "*I and my King*." These two men were precisely of the same kind, and it would be the very essence of arrogance, to attempt establishing a difference, by asserting that the latter was a *cardinal*, and the former *only a servant*. It is beyond contradiction, that on the grand scale of nature, they both occupied the same link of the great chain, and it is as undeniable, that in the subdivisions of that link, they would equally answer to the same number or letter. In fact, the only rational distinction between a *great little man*, and a *little great man*, is, that the latter cuts the far more despicable figure of the two.

1711, Nov. 5. A violent storm of thunder and lightning, which caught the north spire, and occasioned the burning of part of the church.

1735. A Vicar Choral expelled, for breach of the statutes of the church, and contumacy after admonition.

1783, July 10. Thursday, between the hours of 8 & 9 in the evening, the most violent storm of thunder and lightning commenced, that had been known in this neighbourhood, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It continued the whole of the night, nor was the next day wholly undisturbed at intervals. It is, with terror, every summer remembered, and descanted upon, by the appellation of "the Mansfield fair night."

1792, July 10. Thomas, the son of Mr. Edward Bucklow, a fine boy nine years of age, one of the choristers, in attempting to

climb into the last window in the lower tier on the south side of the choir, next the altar, the sole, a very ponderous piece of oaken timber, which he had taken hold upon, gave way, and falling with him to the pavement, killed him on the spot.

1801. Easter Tuesday morning, the top part of the north spire sawn through, by Mr. James Nicholson, Joiner, with the assistance of two brothers of the name of Stimson, preparatory to its being taken down.

1801. Whit-Tuesday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, came on, a heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain, during which, a woman of the name of Mary Kirk, and a young girl of the name of Ellen Bosworth, being at work in Mr. Little's Wallet Hop Yard, and having taken shelter under a large ash tree, were there stricken by the electric fluid, and died instantaneously, the former was very much scorched.

1807, April 2. Easter Thursday, a melancholy catastrophe attended the celebration of a marriage in the church of SOUTHWELL; Robert Barlow Cook, a young man twenty-seven years of age, had, for some years, paid his addresses to a female of the name of Sarah Sandaver; their union had been protracted from time to time, on account of his declining state of health; being at length arrived at the last stage of a consumption, and his case considered absolutely hopeless, he this morning determined upon attempting a marriage. Being with great difficulty raised from his bed, and after much trouble, clothed, he proceeded, supported by the arm of his intended brother-in-law, to the Church; his rallied spirits supported him tolerably well throughout the ceremony, the Priest closed the book; but, before he could make the usual entry in the register, he sank on the floor and instantly expired.

1808, May 17. Mr. Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, on his tour through the

country, exhibited himself at **SOUTHWELL**; he appeared in good health and spirits, though he had attained the enormous weight of fifty stones or $6\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. His dissolution happened at Stamford a short time afterward.

Aug. Labourers in harvest so scarce, that reapers received seven shillings per day, and liquor.

1812, June 14. Sunday morning, a very old building, occupied by Jane Johnson as farm house to the Easthorpe street land, caught fire, and was burnt down. A new one was erected, on the site, this summer.

About this time, wheat was from eight guineas to nine pounds per quarter.

1816, March 17. A smart shock of an Earthquake felt at **SOUTHWELL**.

April 12. Good-Friday. Violent rain.

all day, which caused the greatest flood upon the river Greet, that had been remembered in the space of forty years past.

1817, May 6. A very destructive fire broke out in the stack yard of Mr. Richard Milward of lower Hexgreave, which destroyed corn to the amount of nearly £2000.

1818, April 10. Friday. Rain all day and the greater part of the night, which occasioned a still larger flood on the river Greet, than that in April 1816.

LONGEVITY.



The salubrity of the air at **SOUTHWELL**, and its consequent operation on the constitutions of its inhabitants, having been noticed in a former part of this work; in support of that assertion, the reader is presented with the following list of persons deceased, from 1778 to 1808, viz. thirty years, taken from the Church and Church-yard of that place.

	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
1778. Elizabeth Willson,	81	1786. Hannah Hawley,	72
1779. Catherine Twells,	90	1787. Mary Mosford,	100
1780. Sarah Singleton,	73	William Smedley,	73
1781. William Herring,	89	1789. Thomas Bains,	83
1782. Elizabeth Franke,	74	Henry Clay,	82
John Cade,	93	Samuel Watkin,	71
1785. Diana Clay,	89	1790. William Abell,	80
* John Green,	71	Thomas Hawley,	74
1786. Elizabeth Biggins,	83	1791. Rebecca Plowman,	75

* This person lived in the family of Wood, of *Hock-erwood Park*, 61 years; and in the year 1780, obtained the Prize from the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, for the longest servitude in the same family.

	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
1793. Amy Twells,	77	1800. John Cutts,	81
Elizabeth Weldon,	75	Francis Dobb,	80
Mary Blundell,	75	James Berkins,	76
Ral. Heathcote, D. D.	74	1801. Catherine Singleton,	75
1795. Joseph Egle,	85	1802. Ann Plowman,	78
Margaret Smedley,	78	Elizabeth Holles,	72
1796. Widow Clement,	89	Mary Twells,	76
Mary Sturtevant,	76	Elizabeth Bagnall,	75
1797. John Ince,	84	1804. William Saxby,	77
Joseph Willott,	72	1806. Richard Yates,	80
1798. William Horton,	73	Elizabeth Timperley,	75
Charles Singleton,	76	1807. Catharine Twells,	85
1799. Elizabeth Saxby,	73	Charles Northage,	83
1800. John Yates,	88		

ABSTRACT.

From 71 to 75....	18	viz. Males,	8	Fem. 10
75 to 80....	11	.....	5	..... 6
80 to 85....	9	.....	6	..... 3
85 to 90....	5	.....	3	..... 2
90 to 95....	1	.....	1	..... 0
95 to 100....	1	.....	0	..... 1
	<u>45</u>		<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>

Many other very aged persons died during this period, but not having any memorials in the churchyard, are consequently omitted.

Extract from a Diary kept by the Author,
from May, 1808, to January, 1818.

+ Signifies more.

	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
1808.			
June. Mrs. Leybourn,	83	Richard Fletcher,	80
John Botham,	+ 70	Feb. John Musson,	83
Mary Fisher,	83	April. Widow Cheetham,	84
1809.		Nov. Mary Nall,	74
Jan. Ruth Wilson,	80	Dec. Ann Elston,	84

1810.

Jan.	Mrs. Catharine Pigot, 84	Feb.	Mrs. Stenton, 71
Feb.	John Dobb, 75		Gertrude Wright, +70
	Thomas Elston, 82		Mrs. Clay, 79
	William Gilbert, 87	April.	William Nall, 81
Mar.	Elizabeth Raworth, 94		Elizabeth Hatfield, 72
	Jane Carter, 73		Mrs. Plumptre, 85
	Robert Lamb, 80	June.	Mrs. Fellows, 80
	William May, 81	Aug.	Mrs. Ann Bugg, 75
April.	Francis Tomlin, 80		Thos. Wortley, alias
	Widow Herod, +70		Stoops, 95
	Mary Watson, 78	Sept.	Elizabeth Fletcher, 86
Oct.	Elizabeth Briggs, +70		1814.
Nov.	Thomas Billet, 81	Jan.	Francis Ingleman, 73
Dec.	Jane Shepherd, 73	Feb.	G. Hodgkinson, Esq. 83
	Thomas Bredon, 72	Mar.	Elizabeth Herring, 74

1811.

Jan.	Elizabeth Wright, +70		Mary Bell, 72
May.	Elizabeth Gilbert, 90		Mary Stocks, +70
Oct.	William Rayner, +70		Samuel Ward, +80
		May.	Edward Little, 76
		Oct.	Winifred Broomhead, 92
		Nov.	Elizabeth Adams, 90
Jan.	Charlotte Nicholson, 84		Mary Sanders, +70
	William Clark, +70	Dec.	Luke Clement, 78
Feb.	Mary Guest, 71		Mary Kemp, +70
Mar.	Sarah Trippett, +70		1815.

1812.

Jan.	Charlotte Nicholson, 84	Jan.	Widow Barlow, 84
	William Clark, +70		Robert Little, +70
Feb.	Mary Guest, 71	Feb.	Sarah Fryer, 78
Mar.	Sarah Trippett, +70	April.	Francis Jenkinson, 71
June.	Robert Musgrove, +70	July.	Widow Keeton, 80
	Mary Fish, 86	Sep.	Winifred Rayner, +70
	William North, 82	Nov.	William Singleton, 84
	Mary Duke, 80		Thomas Bagnall, 78
	William Lockwood, 77	Dec.	William Leeson, 83
Sept.	Widow Singleton, 80		Mary Otter, 84
	Mary Hazard, 80		William Watson, Esq. 75
	William Timperley, 83		1816.
Oct.	Joseph Tomlin, 84	Jan.	James Manderfield,* 72
Nov.	Mrs. Hodgson, 85		
Dec.	William Clay, Esq. 80		

1813.

Jan.	Esther Witton, +70		
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* Perhaps a descendant from the ancient family of *Mandeville*.

1816.			Nov. John Hucknall,			82
Jan.	John Heather,	84	Dec.	Elizabeth Saxby,		81
Mar.	Joseph Holt,	80	1817.			
	Ellen Ufton,	75	Jan.	Mrs. Becher,		77
April.	William Lamb,	81	Feb.	John Richardson,		83
	Henry Hutchinson,	76		Samuel Sandaver,		77
June.	John Kemp,	+ 70		William Statham,		84
Aug.	Widow Clark,	+ 70		Susanna Ufton,		78
Sep.	Widow Herod,	+ 70	June.	Ann Pickett,		76
Oct.	William Denman,	80	Sept.	Francis Mawer,		74
	John Sanders,	+ 80	Nov.	Elizabeth Mawer,		80

ABSTRACT.

From 71	to 75....35	viz. Males,	13	Fem.	22
75	to 80....24	.....	11	.....	13
80	to 85....30	.....	18	.....	12
85	to 90.... 5	.....	1	.....	4
90	to 95.... 3	.....	1	.....	2
	<u>97</u>		<u>44</u>		<u>53</u>

Before finally bidding adieu to the mansions of the dead, a singular coincidence, in respect of ages, in the same family, is worthy of record, as, perhaps, seldom equalled in the annals of mortality.

John Shaw, the husband, died June, 1783 aged 69	} these 3 headstones are ranged in a line.
Sarah Shaw, the wife, June, 1787 69	
Elizabeth Shaw, the sister, Dec. 1791 69	
Elizabeth Cutts, the daughter, July 1813 66	

Such a combination of figures is rarely to be met with.

Aged persons now resident in Southwell.

	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
Edward Nall,	98	Mrs. Fowler,	82
Elizabeth Musson,	89	† John Adams	82
Rev. William Law,*	88	Rose Yates,	81
Elizabeth Cade,	87	Thomas Raynor,	80
Sarah Stimson,	86	Thomas Fryer,	80
Ann Walster,	86	Martha Bains,	79
John Duckmanton, †	86	Elizabeth Manderfield,	79
Elizabeth Duckmanton, †	86	Jane Revill,	78
Thomas Trippet,	86	William Ward,	78
Ann Clay,	85	† Robert Adams	78
William Parker,	84	Rev. William Becher,	77
† William Adams,	84	Jane Johnson,	77
Mary Beardsley,	83	William Adamson,	77

Those marked † are brothers. There are also two other brothers of the same family, Richard Adams, 72, and Francis Adams, 67, both in health, and likely to attain an equal height in the scale of longevity. The aggregate ages of these five *oaken men*, is 383 years ! §

* This reverend veteran of the church, has been 64 years Vicar of Dunham, and 58 years Vicar of Kneecal, and is now in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

† Husband and wife.

§ A writer in the fifteenth century, animadverting upon the comparative imbecility of that age, to the foregoing one, exclaims, "when there were *willow cabins*, there were *oaken men* ; but now we have *oaken houses* and *willow men*."

LOYAL AIDS.



Documents of this description bear low interest, while recent ; but, if this publication should happen to outlive a couple of centuries, they perhaps, may then be admitted to claim some rank as curiosities.

At a General Meeting of the County of Nottingham, held at the MOOT-HALL, in Mansfield, on Friday, June 10th, 1794, it was, amongst other things, resolved, that a subscription be opened for raising a corps of Cavalry, composed of Yeomen, agreeably to the plan suggested by Government to the Lords Lieutenant of the several Counties. And, at a Meeting of the Committee for carrying the Resolutions of the above Meeting into execution, it was resolved. That sub-

scription papers should be lodged at the Bank of Messrs. *Smith* and of Messrs. *Wright*, in *Nottingham*, at the Bank of Messrs. *Pocklington*, and *Co. Newark*, and at the *Principal Inns*, at the other Market Towns.

*Subscriptions at the Saracen's Head Inn,
Southwell.*

	L. s.		L. s. d.
Rev. R. Heathcote, p. d.	10 10	T. Lamb, <i>Baker</i> ,	1 1 0
Mrs. M. Twells,	5 5	T. Richardson, <i>Drug.</i>	1 1 0
.... C. Twells,	5 5	C. Robinson, <i>Lay Vic.</i>	1 1 0
Sherbrooke Lowe, Esq.	5 5	R. Picker. <i>Saddler</i> ,	1 1 0
Richard Becher, Esq.	5 5	W. Abell, <i>Ironmonger</i>	1 1 0
J. Brettle Esq. Thurgarton	5 5	W. Doubleday, <i>Drap.</i>	1 1 0
Rev. Richard Barrow,	5 5	J. Yates, <i>Farmer</i> ,	1 1 0
Ns. Hutchinson, <i>Surgeon</i>	5 5	T. Cade, <i>Butcher</i> ,	1 1 0
T. Milward, Hockerton,	5 5	R. Shepherd, <i>Baker</i> ,	1 1 0
Rev. Godfrey Heathcote,	3 3	J. Todington, <i>Butcher</i>	1 1 0
Mrs. Wylle,	2 2	R. Lamb, <i>Miller</i> ,	1 1 0
Rev. Joseph Gill,	2 2	T. Brailsford, <i>W. M.</i>	1 1 0
.... Thomas Arnold,	2 2	C. Northage, <i>Farmer</i> ,	1 1 0
G. Chappel Fowler, Esq.	2 2	W. Musgrave, <i>Farmer</i> ,	
J. Kirk, Normanton,	2 2	Kirklington,	1 1 0
Mrs. Rastall,	1 1	J. Adams, <i>Chandler</i> ,	10 6
.... Hall,	1 1	W. Monk, <i>Currier</i> ,	10 6
.... Etherington,	1 1	W. Hill, <i>Butcher</i> ,	10 6
.... S. E. Plowman,	1 1	J. Shaw, <i>Butcher</i> ,	10 6
.... Brailsford,	1 1	J. Sadler, <i>Farrier</i> ,	10 6
.... Swymmer,	1 1	J. Croft, <i>W. M.</i>	10 6
W. Adams, Gent.	1 1	F. Revill, <i>Farmer</i> ,	10 6
F. Jenkinson, <i>Baker</i> ,	1 1	J. Cutts, <i>Yeoman</i> ,	10 6
W. Cheetham, <i>Draper</i> ,	1 1	W. Bettinson, <i>Hair dres.</i>	10 6
W. Hind, <i>Inn-keeper</i> ,	1 1	L. Williamson <i>Butcher</i> ,	10 6

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
M. Berridge, <i>Weaver</i> ,	10 6	J. Elsam, <i>Victualler</i> ,	10 6
W. Nicholson, <i>Joiner</i> ,	10 6	J. Brocksop, <i>Victualler</i> ,	10 6
W. Revill, <i>Joiner</i> ,	10 6	R. Little, <i>Draper</i> ,	10 6
W. Denman, <i>Brazier</i> ,	10 6	E. Little, <i>Tawer</i> ,	10 6
T. Hind, <i>Joiner</i> ,	10 6	W. Rayner, <i>Plumber</i> ,	10 6
J. Keeton, <i>Grocer</i> ,	10 6	R. Yates, <i>Yeoman</i> ,	10 6
W. Singleton <i>Brick-maker</i>	10 6	J. Wright, <i>Cooper</i> ,	10 6
R. Adams, <i>Whitesmith</i> ,	10 6	J. Heather, <i>Goverton</i> ,	10 6
G. Maltby, <i>Farmer</i> ,	10 6	Mrs. Mary Watkin,	7 6
W. Reckitt, <i>Miller</i> ,	10 6	Mrs. Jane Elsam,	7 6
E. Bucklow, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	10 6	R. Thompson, <i>Glover</i> ,	7 6
J. Nicholson, <i>Bricklayer</i> ,	10 6	S. Saxby, <i>Farmer</i> ,	7 6
C. Currey, <i>Danc. Master</i> ,	10 6	H. Sanders, <i>Tawer</i> ,	7 6
W. Chetham, <i>Draper</i> ,	10 6	T. Bagnall, <i>Farmer</i> ,	7 6
T. Mansfard, <i>Victualler</i> ,	10 6	Mrs. Jane Johnson,	5 0
G. White, <i>Slop seller</i> ,	10 6	H. Robinson, <i>Gent.</i>	5 0
W. Shacklock, <i>Hatter</i> ,	10 6	J. Dring, <i>Grocer</i> ,	5 0
W. Makins, <i>Flax dresser</i> ,	10 6	L. Clement, <i>Tailor</i> ,	5 0
A. Spur, <i>Baker</i> ,	10 6	S. Singleton, <i>Brickmaker</i> ,	5 0
J. Willot, <i>Skinner</i> ,	10 6	R. Tinley, <i>Gent.</i>	5 0
H. Leah, <i>Yeoman</i> ,	10 6	R. Adcock, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	5 0
J. Cade, <i>Gent.</i>	10 6	F. Ingleman, <i>Bricklayer</i> ,	5 0
T. Spofforth, <i>Organist</i>	10 6	J. Thompson, <i>Butcher</i> ,	5 0
J. Reynold, <i>Gent.</i>	10 6	T. Sandaver <i>Hair Dresser</i>	5 0
R. Morley, <i>Joiner</i> ,	10 6	R. M. Barker <i>Book-keeper</i>	5 0
		Total	<u>118 18 6</u>

A COPY OF THE CONTRIBUTION,

FOR THE

Defence of the Country,

IN THE PARISH OF SOUTHWELL,

May 6th, 1798.



	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Sir R. Sutton, Bart.	100	0	0	C. Northage, <i>Farmer</i> ,	15	0
E. R. Lowe, Esq.	20	0	0	Mrs. Plowman,	10	6
Rev. W. Becher,	20	0	0	.... Lowe,	10	6
Mrs. M. Twells,	15	0	0	.... Hall,	10	6
.... C. Twells,	15	0	0	Miss Holmes,	10	6
R. Stenton, Esq.	10	10	0	John Elsam, <i>Victualler</i> ,	10	6
Rev. H. Houson.	5	5	0	R. Adams, <i>Chandler</i> ,	10	6
.... R. Cane,	5	5	0	Joseph Keeton, <i>Grocer</i> ,	10	6
.... R. Barrow,	5	5	0	W. Singleton <i>Brickmaker</i>	10	6
.... W. Law,	5	5	0	Thomas Cade, <i>Gent.</i>	10	6
.... Godfrey Heathcote	5	5	0	W Bettinson, <i>Hair dress.</i>	10	6
R. Becher, Esq.	5	5	0	F. Jenkinson, <i>Baker</i> ,	10	6
W. Smith, Esq.	5	5	0	J. Nicholson, <i>Bricklayer</i>	7	6
Tuffin Shepherd, Esq.	5	5	0	M Berridge, <i>Weaver</i> ,	7	6
R. Milward, Hexgreave,	5	5	0	Mrs. Pigot,	5	0
G. Hodgkinson Sen. Esq.	5	5	0	Mrs Hodgson,	5	0
G. Hodgkinson Jun. Esq.	5	5	0	Mrs. Roberts,	5	0
Rev. C. Fowler,	3	3	0	Mrs. S. Ford,	5	0
E. R. S. Falkner, <i>Gent.</i>	3	3	0	Miss J. Taylor,	5	0
W. Cheetham, <i>Draper</i> ,	2	12	6	R Yates, <i>Yeoman</i> ,	5	0
J. Kirk, Normanton,	2	2	0	S Watkin, <i>Cab. maker</i> ,	5	0
Mrs. Swymmer,	1	1	0	W. Simpson, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	5	0
.... Wyld,	1	1	0	R. Morley, <i>Joiner</i> ,	5	0
.... Etherington,	1	1	0	J. Ashling, <i>Baker</i> ,	5	0
.... Cutts,	1	1	0	F. Revill, <i>Farmer</i> ,	5	0
Miss Plowman,	1	1	0	J. Yates, <i>Farmer</i> ,	5	0
.... S. Plowman,	1	1	0	J Keeton,	5	0
W. Abel, <i>Ironmonger</i> ,	1	1	0	Mrs. C. Pigot,	2	6
R. Little, <i>Draper</i> ,	1	1	0	E Sardinson, <i>Staymaker</i> ,	2	6
W. Hind, <i>Innkeeper</i> ,	1	1	0	H Leah, <i>Yeoman</i> ,	2	6
R. P. Shilton, <i>W. M.</i>	1	1	0	W. Rayner, <i>Plumber</i> ,	2	6
R. Lamb, <i>Miller</i> ,	1	0	0	R. Thompson, <i>Glover</i> ,	2	6

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
J. Croft, <i>Stationer</i> ,	2	6	W. Keeton, <i>Joiner</i> ,	1	0
J. Sadler, <i>Farrier</i> ,	2	6	J. Thompson, <i>Butcher</i> ,	1	0
W. Holles, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	2	6	J. Ricket, <i>Bricklayer</i> ,	1	0
J. Aram, <i>Tailor</i> ,	2	6	J. Holles, <i>Weaver</i> ,	1	0
C. Currey <i>Dancingmaster</i>	2	6	J. Hucknall Jun <i>F.w. K.</i>	1	0
W. Stafford, <i>Farmer</i> ,	2	6	T. Fryer, <i>Miller</i> ,	1	0
J. Hucknall, Sen <i>F.w. K.</i>	2	6	W. Hall, <i>Brickmaker</i> ,	1	0
J. Yates, <i>Farmer</i> ,	2	6	J. Singleton, <i>Baker</i> ,	1	0
Mrs. E. Cam,	1	0	J. Cade, <i>Gent.</i>	0	6
.... Jane Elsam,	1	0	Mrs S Worstinholme,	0	6
.... Mary Hawksley,	1	0	.... Ann Bennett,	0	6
.... Mary Andrews,	1	0	R. Eyre, <i>Labourer</i> ,	0	6
T. Brunt, <i>Gardener</i> ,	1	0	H. Solden, <i>Labourer</i> ,	0	6
G. Broomhead, <i>Turner</i> ,	1	0			
The Young Gentlemen of the Rev. Magnus Jackson's, Grammar School.				2	10 0
				Total	276 4 6
				Advertisement,	7 6
				Nett,	275 17 0

COPY OF THE BANK RECEIPT.

No. 1858.

This is to certify that the Parish of SOUTHWELL near Newark, has this day paid into the Bank of England, the sum of two hundred and seventy five pounds, seventeen shillings, which is placed to the Credit of the Commissioners of the Treasury on account of the supplies granted by parliament for the year 1798, pursuant to act of parliament of the 38th year of his present Majesty's Reign, Chap. 16.

Witness my hand this 17th day of April, 1798,

E. COLLINS.

£. 275 17s.

COPY OF
Musters Roll of the
Loyal Southwell Volunteer Infantry,
 In April, 1804,
MAJOR WILLIAM WYLDE,
 COMMANDANT.

First Company.

TUFFIN SHEPPARD, *Captain.*
 SAMUEL SKETCHLEY, *Lieutenant.*
 GODFREY HEATHCOTE, *Ensign.*

SERGEANTS.

James Nicholson, *Serg. Maj.* John Jarvis, *2d Serg.*
 Edward Nall, *1st Serg.* John Duke, *3d. Serg.*

CORPORALS.

William Rickett, *1st Cor.* Francis Noble, *3d Corp.*
 Thomas Shepherd, *2d Cor.*

DRUMMERS.

Thomas Poyzer, *Fife Maj.* Benjamin Lee, *Drum.*
 Matthew Smedley, *Drum.*

PRIVATEES.

Armstrong, William	Bucklow, Edward	Chamberlin, John
Armstead, Anthony,	Bosworth, Charles	Cottam, James
Botham, John	Bausor, John	Cook, Thomas
Breedon, Daniel	Buttery, John	Coxon, Richard
Breedon, John	Bucklow, William	Drury, William
Bennett, John, <i>Band</i>	Cullen, William	Duckmanton, John
Bennett, Geo. <i>Band</i>	Catlift, Robert	Davidson, John
Bourne, Thomas	Cowley, John	Downing, Samuel
Bell, George	Chapman, Isaac	Elston, Joseph
Brailsford, Thomas	Clark, Thomas	Fletcher, James

Geeson, William	Mellors, John	Shipman, John
Greenwood, Thos.	Moor, William	Simpson, John
Hutchinson, John	Nicholson, Wm.	Stevens, George
Hornby, Samuel	<i>Band</i>	Stimson, Robert
Hardy, Luke	Nicholson, Jer.	Stimson, William
Haywood, John	Pepper, W. <i>Pion.</i>	Stout, George
Holland, James	Perceval, George	Walker, Charles
Johnson, George	Revill, John	Woodward, William
Jallings, William	Revill, Richard	Wilson, John
Locker, William	Revill, Sam. <i>Band</i>	Wilson, William
Linnaker, William	Revill, Francis	Ward, William
Marshall, William	Rickett, James	Wood, Benjamin
Moor, George	Rickett, Samuel	
Monk, Jonathan	Shepperd, C. <i>Band</i>	....

Second Company.

HENRY HAWLEY,	<i>Captain.</i>
WILLIAM HODGSON BARROW, ..	<i>Lieutenant.</i>
ROBERT LEACROFT,	<i>Ensign.</i>

SERGEANTS.

William Sandaver, *1st Serg.* . William Holles, *2d Serg.*

CORPORALS.

Thomas Clay, *1st Corp.* . John Bucklow, *3rd Corp.*
 Thomas Fell, *2nd Corp.*

DRUMMERS.

William Monk, *Drum.* . James Shepherd, *Drum.*

PRIVATEES.

Adams, Rob. <i>Band</i>	Cartledge, T. <i>Band</i>	Glazier, John
Adlington, Robert	Chamberlin, Joseph	Hall, William
Aulsebrook, John	Clarke, Samuel	Hall, William
Bacon, John	Cocking, Jos. <i>Band</i>	Hardy, Matthew
Bell, Richard	Collinson, R. <i>Band</i>	Herod, W. <i>Pioneer</i>
Bettinson, William	Crowder, W. <i>Pion.</i>	Hill, Thomas
Birch, William	Doughty, Robert	Hill, John
Botham, William	Eastwood, William	Hind, Thomas
Brandie, George	Eyre, Robert	Holles, James
Breedon, John	Fletcher, John	Horspool, William
Bucklow, J. <i>Band</i>	Foster, William	Houlton, John

Hempsall, John	Mason, John	Sandaver, James
Keeton, J. <i>Band</i>	Miles, George	Shaw, Francis
Laxton, Joseph	Mountney, Thomas	Smedley, Samuel
Leeson, Stephen	Oxley, Samuel	Smedley, Edward
Leeson, Edward	Oxley, Henry	Snowdon, John
Leeson, Francis	Picker, William	Swift, William
Long, George <i>Band</i>	Rayner, J. <i>Ban. Ma.</i>	Thompson, R. <i>Band</i>
Lynn, William	Revill, Thomas	Ulyatt, Richard
Machin, Richard	Richardson, Henry	Ward, John
Maltby, John	Richmond, Lodge	Watkin, Samuel
Maltby, John	Sandaver, John	Widdeson, William
Marriott, Thomas	Sandaver, Thomas	Wilmott, G. <i>Band</i>

Third Company.

GEORGE HODGKINSON BARROW, *Captain.*
 JOHN PIGOT, *Lieutenant.*
 WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH, *Ensign.*

SERGEANTS.

William Breedon, *1st Serg.* Charles Robinson, *3rd Serg.*
 Samuel Johnson, *2nd Serg.*

CORPORALS.

John Cook, *1st Corp.* John Sponage, *3rd Corp.*
 John Ingleman, *2nd Corp.*

DRUMMERS.

Stephen Stephenson, *Drum.* Andrew Cook, *Drum.*

PRIVATEES.

Adams, James	Coleman, Richard	Dalby, William
Adamson, John	Cook, William, sen.	Elston, Thomas
Adamson, James	Cook, William, jun.	Forster, William
Aldridge, Henry	Cowlshaw, William	Gill, John
Bacon, Stephen	Clark, George,	Glover, John
Barrett, John	Dixon, Wm. sen.	Hall, John
Bowmer, Joseph	Dixon, Wm. jun.	Haywood, William
Bowmer, Isaac	Doncaster, William	Hillman, John
Buckland, John	Denman, Thomas	Holt, Joseph
Bush, Richard	Denman, William	Hutchinson, James
Cullen, William	Dalby, John	Hind, J. <i>Pioneer</i>

Hage, John	Pettener, Samuel	Tinley, Robert
Hinckley, William	Pettener James	Townrow, Francis
Kirk, William	Poyzer, Gabriel	Wiley, John
Kemp, Thomas	Revill William	Withers, Francis
Knutton, Samuel	Rumford, Richard	Wiles, Edward
Knutton, George	Rayner, Agabus	Woodcock, William
Lee, William	Robinson, William	Wright, John
Musson, Joseph	Smith, Francis	Wheatcroft, John
Musgrave, John	Screaton, Samuel	Wainwright, William
Parker, William	Spouage, Joseph	Yates, Richard
Parker, George	Swift, Henry	....
Pettener, John	Shipman, J. Band	

Progressive establishment of the Corps.

1803. At the commencement, the men attended by squads, in an evening, in coloured clothes, as often as they conveniently could, the Captains taking charge of those who were finally to belong to their respective Companies.

Nov. 15th. The first order for Officers to attend in regimentals.

Dec. 25th. The first general muster of the men in regimentals. The uniform was scarlet turned up with black.

1804, April 26th. The Corps completed with arms.

April 30th. Marched to Newark on permanent duty for fourteen days.

1805, May 6th. The Corps marched to Derby, on permanent duty, for twenty-one days, exclusive of four days marching.

22nd. Brigaded with the Leicester, Derby, Ashbourn, and Burton Joice, or Trent Vale Volunteers, in Kedleston Park, and there reviewed by Major General Roberts, who was so highly satisfied with the discipline of

the Corps, that he desired the Commandant to excuse the Men from further drills, during the time they had to remain at Derby.

1806. The Gentlemen of SOUTHWELL presented an elegant CUP to Major Wylde, which bears the following inscription ;—

TO WILLIAM WYLDE, ESQ.,
This Wase is by the
INHABITANTS OF SOUTHWELL PRESENTED,
In Testimony of their Esteem for his
PRIVATE VIRTUES, AND IN GRATITUDE
For his Indefatigable Exertions
As Major Commandant of
THE SOUTHWELL LOYAL VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
4th June, 1807.

1807, Sep. 5th. Major Wylde was presented with a beautiful Scimeter, voted, unanimously, by the Corps, as a mark of their esteem and gratitude ; on its blade are Military emblems, wrought in the highest state of enamel, and in the channel part thereof inscribed ;—

A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM AND ATTACHMENT FROM THE
SOUTHWELL LOYAL VOLUNTEERS,
TO WILLIAM WYLDE, ESQ. MAJOR COMMANDANT PRESENTED
September 10th, 1807.

Oct. 9th. The Corps marched to Derby on permanent duty for 12 days, exclusive of 4 days marching.

1808, Sept. 24th. The corps transferred their services, to the Local Militia, after which a large Cup was presented to the Sergeant Major, with the following inscription ;—

TO JAMES NICHOLSON,
Paymaster and Sergeant Major of the
SOUTHWELL LOYAL VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS CUP IS PRESENTED BY

WILLIAM WYLDE, MAJOR COMMANDANT,
as an inadequate Testimony of approbation for the Fidelity and Economy with which he has applied the Funds entrusted to his Charge ; and as an acknowledgement of his persevering Activity, conciliating Demeanour and Military knowledge, to which the Corps stands principally indebted for the high state of Discipline, respectability and strength, which it has fortunately attained and preserved from its enrolment to its dissolution.

SOUTHWELL,
24th September, 1866.

FINIS.

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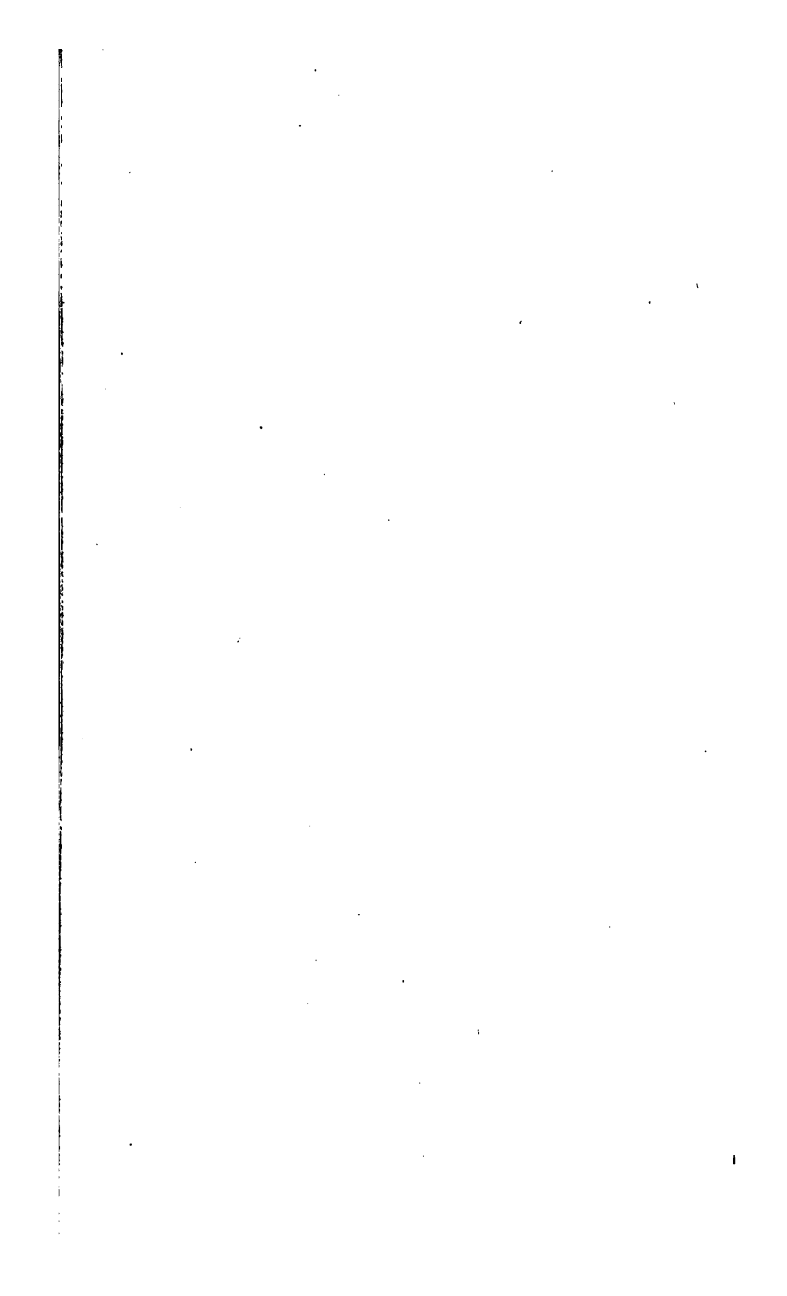
ERRATA.

- Page** 29, line 12, for *Hartagen*, read *Harfager*.
.... 31, line 18, for *amazing*, read *amazingly*.
.... 56, line 20, for *a procession wherein Te Deum was*
 chanted, read *procession Te Deum*.
.... 61, line 3, *wearing*, should be *waring*.
.... 87, line 4, *penticostal*, should be *pentecostal*.
.... 89, line 31, for *Register*, read *Registrar*.
.... 126, line 5, for *twelve* read *three*.
.... 130, line 13, for *the great hall*, read *a portion of the*
 great hall.
.... 181, line 4, for *wooden-slabbing*, read *boarded fen-*
 cing.
.... 185, line 10, for *has read as*.
.... 236, line 13, for *the original grantee*, read *the family*
 of the original grantee.
.... 260, bottom line, for *chapter*, read *charter*.

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